THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor. TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME IX. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA., THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1876. NUMBER 26.

I Have Sought Thee.

Love, I have sought for thee long years in vain
O'er wastes of barren land and o'er the main;
But now thy love, my sweet, shall make it plain,
'Tis not the cruel voice of yesterday
That bids thee stay!

In summer aire the swallows homeward fly;
They seek their happy nests—so fain would I—
As flowers in rainless summers droop and die,
So have I pined through many a weary day,
To bid thee stay.

I hear the feet of angels down the west,
And in my heart a yearning half expressed
Bids thee remain—my sweet, my wedding guest;
The past is passed—I hail the dawning day,
Ah, darling, stay!

Be Still!

'Tis better far to speak no word at all
Than murmur all the changing heart may feel!
The sweetest words may sometimes taste like gall,
And soft hearts turn to citadels of steel!
The silent then are safest too, for such
Will never say too little, nor too much.

'Tis better far to leave thy thoughts uncoined
In words, for then they cannot be purloined,
Nor mixed with baser metal, thus to be
Palmed on the public a false currency!
A thought unspoken never loses power—
Outspoken, it may perish in an hour!

Thy heart is thine own castle. Lock the gate!
'Tis better far if it be desolate
To be sole witness of its empty shrine!
And if 'tis peopled by a world of thine,
Let it be silent! Who can understand
The language spoken in that mystic land?

If thou must speak, of others speak but good,
As of thyself. Let this be understood:
If thou canst not of them a good recall,
'Twere better far that thou didst not speak at all!
Be still! The silent are the wisest; such
Will never say too little, nor too much!

THE STORY OF A RING.

It seemed to me the most unfortunate position in the world.

I had arrived, about ten minutes before, at the house of an aunt whom I had never seen, and who was sick. I was to be her nurse and companion. Her servant had shown me into this wretched trap, as I now called it, in anguish of spirit, though it was really a pretty, cheerful little room, opening by a curtained arch from the parlor, informing me that the housekeeper would be there immediately to conduct me to my aunt. And here was I, an utter stranger, assisting at a lovers' quarrel.

Two persons had entered the room an instant after I had seated myself. It was twilight, and the lamps were not yet lighted. I was wholly invisible, and they evidently imagined themselves to possess the solitude befitting their conversation.

"The farce may as well end here," had said a woman's voice at the moment of her crossing the threshold. "For my part, I am weary of the play. I no longer love you, and I will not pretend affection merely to feed your vanity, which is as limitless as your impertinence in persisting in attentions that you see I detest."

It was the most intolerably proud voice that could be imagined.

"I still love you, and you know it. And I have far too much faith in your former professions to credit the words put into your mouth by the anger of an unfortunate moment. You are utterly mistaken in your supposition. My love for you is always"—

"Your love for me! Your love!" with an accent of angry scorn that defies description. "Never dare to mention to me again a word that you cannot comprehend. It is an insult to me to hear it—an insult that I will not endure. And to cure your apprehension of my repentance, let me tell you that I, who know the meaning of this word that you utter so glibly—I love some one else."

She stepped swiftly to the window and threw it open. There was an instant's silence. There was audible the rustle of her sleeve as she tossed something from her with force.

"I have thrown your ring away," she explained, with a *nonchalance* in extraordinary contrast with her former violence. "I threw it toward the cistern. Possibly it has slipped through some crevice or other, and gone down into the water. I hope so. In that case it is impossible that the sight of it can ever again insult me with the remembrance that I have worn it. Permit me to wish you an exceedingly good evening!"

It was easy to imagine the mocking reverence of the courtesy she now swept him; then she was gone. Immediately after, and silently, he also left the apartment.

They did not go too soon, whoever they were. A cold perspiration dampened my forehead; I really trembled. The vehemence of the feelings engaged, the certainty felt by the actors of their complete isolation, and my own innocent guilt in overhearing, all quite overpowered me.

Half a minute did not elapse after the last sound of the gentleman's footsteps before the parlor door again opened, and a prim little woman entered, with a lamp in her hand. She looked in all the corners, as one might search for a dropped pocket handkerchief, and at last perceived the new comer.

"Ah, miss, I have kept you waiting quite a time, to be sure! But your aunt took a sudden notion to put mustard draughts on her ankles—though Dr. Richardson had just gone, and he never thought of ordering them!—and have 'em she must. And I supposed you'd be comfortable here."

"Quite comfortable, thank you. The servant said you would come presently.'

"Well, you'd best have some tea before you see your aunt. She told me to give you some. I shall try to find something you like; though what with all these people flying about the house that have got no business here—this company, I mean—I don't know whether I am on my head or feet."

I received the refreshments she brought me gratefully, after which I was conducted to my aunt's room.

Consideration for the feelings of other people was not one of the old lady's characteristics, and after a few disparaging remarks on my personal appearance, I was dismissed for the night.

The sun was just risen next morning when I took courage to step outside and look about me. The grass was very wet with dew, but how it sparkled in that fresh light! All at once I stopped and stared about me. There, glittering in the grass, lay a ring. I stood like one fascinated, gazing at it very foolishly, for I knew well what ring it was. Presently I heard some one calling far off, and not stopping to think, I picked the ring up, and ran back to the house, all trembling.

At breakfast I endeavored to discover the hero and heroine of last evening's drama. Two of the ladies were sisters, tall, languid blondes, very beautifully dressed, and very dainty. They trifled elegantly with their knives and forks, and carried on airy summer morning flirtations with two gentlemen, who were each dark, and, like the ladies, dressed with care a little too exquisite. The third lady, Miss Huntingdon, was a little person, with soft, pleasant, vivacious manners, in whose conversation was always a concealed sarcasm. But it was far too indifferent and too good-natured to belong to the lady of last night. Besides, her sweet mocking voice was as different as possible from the deep, passionate tones that had so thrilled me. And of the four gentlemen present, certainly not one at all resembled the portrait I had painted for my hero. I was puzzled, and felt sadly guilty again as thought of the ring lying all silently there in my pocket, and carrying everywhere with it a story which I knew and had no right to know.

Day followed day, and the days melted gradually into weeks. When the novelty of my position was over, it proved not nearly so terrible as it had seemed at first. Aunt Agnes said many harsh things, but she did not mean them all, and the goodness of her heart compensated in some measure for the asperities of her tongue.

I saw a great deal of Dr. Richardson. He was more than kind. He thought my life lonesome and joyless, and brought me many books that I had longed for, and interested himself in little things that happened, talking with me often, and always leaving me happier than he found me.

But there was one thing that troubled me much. I sometimes fancied—and with unaccountable distress—that in Dr. Richardson I had discovered the owner of the ring. Certain tones of his voice pierced me like a sudden pain, they carried me back so vividly to that unfortunate hour in the dim little alcove. Yet when I looked into his face again, and into his eyes, so content, so frankly happy, this imagination melted into a sweeter dream. But it returned again and again, and always with deeper pain.

The visitors I found on my arrival were long since gone. Miss Huntingdon lived in the neighborhood; and it would, perhaps, be proper to say that we were become quite intimate, had not all the talk and revelation been on her side. I, for my part, had had no adventures, and it seemed to me not interesting to offer theories to one who could narrate facts.

One day she upbraided me for my want of confidence, but I really had nothing to tell, until at last I bethought myself of the story of the ring.

"How very curious!" cried Miss Huntingdon, when I had ended, her brown eyes opened wide. "Do let me see it. I shall certainly know it if I have ever seen it before."

So I took it from the case where it lay glittering, and put it into her hands. And it was with a strange foolish pang that I saw her examine it, and heard her chatter concerning it. She looked at it with unfeigned interest.

"It is really beautiful," she said, "and most uncommon. No, there is not one among my acquaintance that I have ever seen wear such a ring. It is the oddest thing! And it all happened the evening you arrived!"

She had turned quite away from me, and was looking out of the window. I could not see her face at all.

"Miss Huntingdon," I said, gravely, with an emotion which I concealed as well as I was able, "will you answer me a question truthfully?"

"Any question that a friend should ask, I will answer truthfully." She did not turn toward me as she spoke.

"Well, then, was it not you yourself who threw this ring away?"

Now she did turn, and looked me frankly in the eyes.

"Truthfully, it was not I."

"Thank you—oh, thank you!"

Why did I foolishly kiss the ring? Why, if she had said "Yes," would I, in turn, have thrown it passionately away? Ah! the reader guesses.

It was perhaps a fortnight after that I sat alone at my window watching the sun set beyond the hills, white with snow, but seeing it as one sees in a dream. All my thoughts were wandering toward a happy hour last evening, when Dr. Richardson had asked me to be his wife.

From thence the days fled by like a dream. They were so happy, but so short—that was all I had to complain of; and they too rapidly brought near a day that I longed for and yet dreaded. And—it is a sad confession—for the first time in my life I looked at myself often in the mirror. It seemed as if I had suddenly grown almost pretty. There was a pink color in my cheeks; my pale eyes had darkened and bright ened. One day—think how foolish!—I really leaned over and kissed my own lips; it seemed so delightful to be a little handsome that I felt grateful to the mirror.

"Do not you wish I were beautiful?" I said, one afternoon, to Dr. Richardson, with a wistful longing that he should tell me he thought me so. We were standing near the open door of the parlor, just as he was taking leave.

"Indeed I do not," he answered, frankly. "I love you just as you are."

That was pleasant, but not what I wished to hear.

"But do not you wish I were as handsome as—as Miss Huntingdon, for instance?" I persisted. "Think how bright and laughing her brown eyes are! And what a gypsy color rises in her cheeks when she is excited! She looks aflame sometimes."

"She does indeed," said Dr. Richardson, smiling; "but I am not a salamander. I have no wish that you should resemble her. Miss Huntingdon is too"—

"Too excellent for this world!" cried that lady's laughing voice outside. She had just entered the hall, and stopped a moment at the parlor door. "Good-afternoon, Dr. Richardson. Is the patient up stairs better to-day? I am on my way to see her. I shall not take you with me, Agnes, in order to earn Dr. Richardson's good opinion over again—for once he had a good opinion of me." She looked up at him sidewise and laughed. She was wonderfully pretty this afternoon—all sparkle and glow.

There was an instant's, but only an instant's, odd constraint in Dr. Richardson's manner; then he said, quite gravely: "You have not forfeited my good opinion, Miss Huntingdon."

"The truth is, Dr. Richardson," said Miss Huntingdon, her face all lighted with saucy, inward laughter—"the truth is, you owe me a debt of gratitude deeper than you can ever repay. Tell me now, frankly, if it were not for me would you be at this moment the happy man you are?"

"Frankly, I would not."

Dr. Richardson was very serious. Even Miss Huntingdon seemed to veil some feeling under her gay manner. I was troubled.

"Why do you two talk in riddles?" I asked. "Do you not both know that I have no talent for guessing?"

"At least you shall not cultivate it just now, dear," said Miss Huntingdon. "Dr. Richardson will tell you when I am gone. I must go to your aunt. It does her good to scold me." She turned away and moved a step or two, and then looked back with a changed face. "Agnes," she said, wistfully, "would you mind kissing me?"

"Mind kissing you? What a question! But you are not going away immediately?"

"Oh, I don't know. Perhaps I had better bid you good-bye now. She kissed me twice. "Good-bye!" she said. Absolutely the spark in her eyes was quenched in dew! "Agnes," she said, with an odd sort of half laughing seriousness, "if you should ever come to think that Ananias was a moral character in comparison with myself, it would be impossible for you to love me any more, would it not? But let me assure you, my dear, that some stories are told with the best possible intentions."

Then she left us.

"What can she mean, dear?" I asked, turning in wonder to Dr. Richardson.

He led me to the chair I had quitted, and placing me there again, stood before me.

"Agnes, she means me to confess to you something that you need never have known. And yet, perhaps, it is better that you should. She means that I once loved her."

He went on talking for a few minutes, but I do not know what he said. My hands were cold, and objects before my eyes were blurred. She had deceived me. It was to her and to him I had listened that evening so long. He had loved her. I, who heard him declare it, knew the depth of sincerity in the voice that told her so. Had he sought my love as a solace for the wound that she had inflicted? Friend and lover—were both to fail me?

"Have you nothing to say, Agnes? Why do you not answer me?"

"Wait for me one moment," I replied, hearing my voice, but hardly recognizing it. "I will answer you when I return."

I left him abruptly, going slowly up stairs, my heart feeling broken. I got the ring, and came down again, not trembling at all, quite quiet, with that dreadful calm which accepts despair. In the blind jealousy of the moment it seemed impossible that he could really love me, having once loved her.

"It is usual, I believe," I said, with some sort of a smile, "to break an engagement by returning a ring. Would you like that ours should be broken so? This is your ring, is it not?"

"What do you mean, Agnes? Where did you get this ring!" cried Dr. Richardson, in great surprise.

"I was in the alcove there the night that Miss Huntingdon threw it away. I found it in the garden next morning. I heard all that you both said. She has deceived me. She said, when I asked her, that this ring was never hers. And you have deceived me; you told me that you loved me."

In another moment the sob in my voice would have given place to miserable childish tears. But Dr. Richardson folded me in his arms and kissed me, laughing. That comforted me more than any words could have done.

"Poor trusting little one!" he cried. "The whole world is in conspiracy against you, is not it? I shall play my *rôle* to the end, however, and say that I love you forever. And cannot you forgive Miss Huntingdon? Is not she right when she says that I owe my happiness to her? And she may have told the story that grieves you for the purpose of making us happy. Cannot you forgive her?"

Yes. When he had talked to me an hour or two, particularly when he had reassured me as to the grounds upon which I held his love, I freely forgave her. Sitting there in the delicious twilight, with that dear voice sounding so lovingly in my ears, whom and what could I not have forgiven?

And then, in the dusk, I heard her light footstep on the stair, and the rustle of her dress.

"Come in, dear Miss Huntingdon," I cried, "and let me kiss you once more. I have your ring on my finger, and love you more than I ever did in my life."

And we have been friends all our days until now.

The Moon a Dead World.

Among the illusions swept away by modern science was the pleasant fancy that the moon was a habitable globe, like the earth, its surface diversified with seas, lakes, continents and islands, and varied forms of vegetation. Theologians and savants gravely discussed the probabilities of its being inhabited by a race of sentient beings, with forms and faculties like our own, and even propounded schemes for opening communication with them, in case they existed. One of these was to construct on the broad highlands of Asia a series of geometrical figures on a scale so gigantic as to be visible from our planetary neighbor, on the supposition that the moon people would recognize the object, and immediately construct similar figures in reply, extravagant and absurd as it may appear, but the discussion was kept up at intervals, until it was discovered that if there were people in the moon they must be able to live without breathing or eating or drinking. Then it ceased.

There can be no life without air. Beautiful to the eye of a distant observer, the moon is a sepulchral orb—a world of death and silence. No vegetation clothes its vast plains of stony desolation, traversed by monstrous crevices, broken by enormous peaks that rise like gigantic tombstones into space; no lovely forms of cloud float in the blackness of its sky. The daytime is only night lighted by a rayless sun. There is no rosy dawn in the morning, no twilight in the evening. The nights are pitch dark. In daytime the solar beams are lost against the jagged ridges, the sharp points of the rocks, of the steep sides of profound abysses; and the eye sees only grotesque shapes relieved against fantastic shadows black as ink, with none of that pleasant gradation and diffusion of light, none of the subtle blending of light and shadow, which makes the charm of a terrestrial landscape. There is no color, nothing but dead white and black. The rocks reflect passively the light of the sun; the craters and abysses remain wrapped in shade; fantastic peaks rise like phantoms in their glacial cemetery; the stars appear like spots in the blackness of space. The moon is a dead world; she has no atmosphere.

The Claimant Again.

Mr. Guildford Onslow and Mr. Anthony Biddulph visited Arthur Orton, the Tichborne claimant, in Dartmoor prison, the other day, and in the evening they addressed a small public meeting. Lord Rivers was absent, from indisposition. Mr. Biddulph said he was more convinced than ever that the claimant was his cousin, and in France, Germany, and America there was a confirmed belief that a frightful miscarriage of justice had taken place in the Tichborne case. Mr. Guildford Onslow said the claimant, in his degradation, still retained the manner of a true-born gentleman and the pride of the Tichbornes. The home secretary had refused Mr. Biddulph an extension of time in his visit, and he (M. Onslow) promised that he should bring this cruel treatment before the constituents of Mr. Cross in Lancashire, in the hope that they would remember it against him at the next election. The claimant was in far better health than they expected to find him; for on the last visit it looked as if all hope had left him. A great change for the better had come over him, and he was in good health and tranquil in mind, not only in his knowledge of his innocence, but that his friends would work till he was released. There was no doubt that at the next general election the Tichborne question would be made a hustings cry, and he believed the result would be the release of the claimant.

Novel Jewelry.

Thomas Jefferson's great-granddaughters, who reside, in comparative poverty, in Florida, have contributed to the Centennial several beautiful sets of fish-scale jewelry. The material used is the large scales of certain fish found in Southern waters. These are bleached and then fashioned into the charming brooches, earrings and necklaces now displayed in the Women's pavilion. In beauty of design and finish they rival the airy filigree work of the Swedes or Italians.

The Chinese Question.

The anti-Chinese question on the Pacific coast has in all likelihood been given more prominence than it deserved. Those who participate in it are generally of the brawling class, small politicians anxious to curry favor with laborers and artisans whose apprehensions, especially in a time of commercial depression, are always easily aroused, and sensation mongers eager to accept the offered opportunity to write up "China town" again and invent a few details to suit the occasion, and behind them all is the hoodlum element on the alert for anything which promises a riot and an occasion for pillage. In the midst of the turmoil raised by these agitators it is not easy for the voice of common sense to be heard, and principle is very apt to be swayed or silenced by prejudice. Nevertheless, we venture the prediction that if the respectable citizens of California could be polled they would, by an overwhelming majority, declare that the present anti-Mongolian crusade is as undesirable as it is unjust.

The Six Companies have, in their appeal to the President and people of the United States, made an effective presentation of a strong case; it might have been bettered if the signers had chosen to go more into detail. There is, for instance, not the slightest fear that the Chinese can ever become so numerous as appreciably to affect our social or political institutions. Granted that the same rate of immigration which the hoodlums effect to consider a source of danger be maintained for a century, with allowance for increase by natural causes, our Chinese population in 1976 would only be 5,000,000 as against how many millions of whites? Besides, the anti-Chinese argument defeats itself, for in the same breath that it is urged that the Celestials pour in here by myriads it is also charged against them that they don't come to stay and live as Americans, but as soon as they have made a little money take it and themselves home to the flowery kingdom. The positions are inconsistent, and till the Californians elect to stand on one we must reject both.

The economical considerations of the question hardly merit serious attention. If the Chinese pay their taxes, rents and fares, and earn and purchase that which they wear and consume, the community must be a gainer. If they work for less wages than other people, then there is a saving of capital which will find other investments and open new fields of industry. Inasmuch as the most rabid denunciations of the Chinese come from people who do not work except when menaced by starvation, the Chinese have rather the better of the argument.

So with the moral and social features of the question. The prison statistics of California and San Francisco show the average of crime among the Chinese to be lower than among the rest of the population. If their residences are public nuisances, why are not the nuisances abated by those charged with preserving the public health and morals? Are they any worse than some of the quarters frequented by other foreign residents? Whenever those who now so loudly declaim against Chinese immigration are able to answer such questions as these, it will be time to allow them to take the next step and show cause for excepting one particular people from the operation of our laws and competition in our markets.

It is by no means flattering to our national pride that in this centennial year such a discussion as this should be waged, and that all the courtesy and cogency should be displayed on the side of the uncivilized heathens.—*New York Times.*

The Sultan's Downfall.

The tragic fate of Abdul Aziz imparts renewed interest to the story of his fall from power. The incidents which attended his overthrow and imprisonment appear to be as follows: The ministers assembled at the residence of the grand vizier, and discussed the state of public affairs. They concluded that unless some radical measures were adopted general rebellion and a total collapse of the state would result. A resolution was adopted embodying these views, and a petition to the sultan was drawn up praying him to abdicate in order to save the country. The sultan received the petition with affected composure, and said he would consider the matter. There was a great popular demonstration in the streets. The trade guilds, headed by the softas, marched to the sultan's palace, unopposed by the military, who were evidently disaffected. The crowd cheered for Murad and demanded the downfall of Abdul Aziz. In the meantime Murad having been released from his own house to which he had been confined by the sultan was conducted to the mosque and as Sultan Murad the Fifth. Soon after this, Suleiman Pasha, accompanied by soldiers and officers, informed Abdul Aziz that the nation had deposed him, and he should surrender the palace to his successor. The attitude of the troops convinced Aziz that resistance was impossible. Accordingly he with his family, household, and fifty-three boats filled with women left the building, and were conveyed under escort to the Tcheragan palace.

Immediately after his overthrow reports were current that the sultan had been murdered. His fate created deep concern in the royal courts of Europe. Queen Victoria took steps at once to be assured of his personal safety. The anxiety was allayed by a telegraphic circular from the porte wherein it was stated that the ex-sultan would be treated with the consideration and honor due to his person. The pavilion belonging to the Tcheragan palace, on the Bosphorus, had been assigned him as a residence. This building is a wooden structure, with a fine platform built out before it to the water's edge. Despite the official assurance rumors have been current that the ex-sultan would be sent to Asia Minor, where it would be out of his power to disturb the government. It may have been fears of this step, as well as the hostility of the new vizier, which led Abdul Aziz to commit suicide. The leading incidents of his career, in brief, are as follows: He was the son of a sanguinary despot and was born in 1830. He ascended the Ottoman throne in 1861, and for several years gave promise of being a wise and prudent ruler. He failed, however, to carry out the reform he initiated and allowed the state to drift into insolvency and disorder. During his reign there were revolts in Crete and Herzegovina. The weakness he betrayed in dealing with the latter caused the disaffection which resulted in his fall.

His death removes all pretext for not recognizing his successor on the ground of informality. It was understood that Servia would refuse to pay tribute to Sultan Murad until that question was settled.

VICISSITUDES OF LIFE.—Billy Manning, the negro minstrel, died in Chicago at the age of forty-two. He commenced life on a canalboat, then drove an omnibus in Cincinnati, and at about the same time appeared on the stage as an amateur performer. He took to negro minstrelsy and was so thoroughly successful that he accumulated a fortune. But he squandered all of it and left his widow penniless.

Health Maxims.

The observance of the following sanitary regulations would doubtless prolong many a life:

1. The first step toward the reduction of diseases is, beginning at the beginning, to provide for the health of the unborn. If the intermarriage of diseases were considered in the same light as the intermarriage of poverty, the hereditary transmission of disease would be at an end in three, or at most four generations.

2. Greater care than is at present manifested ought to be taken with women who are about to become mothers.

3. In meeting the uncontrollable causes of disease, the special influence of season deserves particular attention. In September it is right to add to the clothing, and to commence a little excess of food; in summer, not only to reduce the clothing, but to eat less food than in winter.

4. The best means of preventing the spread of communicable diseases is, perfect and instant isolation of the infected, and removal and purifying of all clothing and bedding which have been in contact.

5. The mortality among persons of advanced life is best prevented by providing against sudden vicissitudes of heat and cold.

6. The true danger of every form of mental exercise is the addition of worry.

7. Physical training, while it should be moderately encouraged, should be secondary to mental training.

8. The combination of mental and physical fatigue is extremely injurious. Long journeys each day to and from the sphere of profession or business, are hurtful.

9. The passions should be held in subservience to the reasoning faculties.

10. To escape the evils arising from the use of alcohol there is only one perfect course, to abstain from alcohol altogether.

11. The use of tobacco in every form is a habit better not acquired, and when acquired is better abandoned.

12. Indulgence in narcotics—opium, chloral, chlorodyne, absinthe—is an entire departure from natural law and a certain means of embittering and shortening life.

13. A man's food should be selected so as to insure variety without success. The amount of fluid taken should not exceed an average of twenty-four ounces per diem.

14. Air charged with offensive substances should be excluded from rooms, and the average temperature of the room should be about sixty degrees Fahrenheit.

15. A certain amount of rest and recreation is essential in any occupation.

16. Enforced idleness by those who have acquired wealth is always an error so long as the health is good.

17. The natural duration of sleep is eight hours out of the twenty-four; best taken from ten o'clock until six.

18. Dress should fit loosely, should be light, warm, and porous; should be throughout every part of the clothing, upper and under, frequently changed and kept clean.

19. Perfected action of the skin can only be obtained by thorough ablution of the whole body, which should be performed once in every twenty-four hours.

20. The diseases arising from irritation and moral contagion are best avoided by removing the young and impressionable from the sources of danger.

21. Automatic phenomena of disease are best removed by introducing into the sufferer's daily life such amusements as will keep him from thinking too much of himself.

Maxims of the Chinese.

It is the rich who want most things.

Great souls have wills; others only feeble wishes.

When a song gives much fame virtue gives very little.

All is lost when the people fear death less than poverty.

He who lets things be given to him is not good at taking.

Who is the greatest liar. He who speaks most of himself.

The court is like the sea—everything depends upon the wind.

One forgives everything to him who forgives himself nothing.

The tree overthrown by the wind has more branches than roots.

Receive your thoughts as guests and treat your desires like children.

One never needs one's wits so much as when one has to do with a fool.

For him who does everything in its proper time one day is worth three.

He who wishes to secure the good of others has already secured his own.

A fool never admires himself so much as when he has committed some folly.

The less indulgence one has for one's self the more one may have for others.

Towers are measured by their shadow, and great men by those who are envious of them.

At court people sing that they may drink; in a village people drink that they may sing.

The dog in the kennel barks at his fleas, but the dog who is hunting does not feel them.

We must do quickly what there is no hurry for, to be able to do slowly what demands haste.

The truths that we least wish to hear are those which it is most to our advantage to know.

What a pleasure it is to give! There would be no rich people if they were capable of feeling this.

The way to glory is through the palace, to fortune through the market, to virtue through the desert.

Who is the man most insupportable to us? He whom we have offended and whom we can approach with nothing.

The prison is shut night and day, yet it is always full; the temples are always open, and yet you find no one in them.

The rich find relations in the most remote foreign countries; the poor not even in the bosom of their own families.

Whoever makes a great fuss about doing good does very little; he who wishes to be seen and noticed when he is doing good will not do it long; he who mingles humor and caprice with it will do it badly; he who only thinks of avoiding faults and reproaches will never acquire virtues.

Displays at the Exposition.

The following stated displays will be held during the Centennial exhibition, the dates having been recently revised:

Early grass butter and cheese	June 26 to July 6
Early summer vegetables	June 20 to 24
Honey	June 20 to 24
Raspberries and blackberries	July 3 to 8
Southern pomological products	July 18 to 22
Melons	Aug. 22 to 26
Peaches	Sept. 4 to 9
Northern pomological products	Sept. 11 to 16
Autumn vegetables	Sept. 19 to 23
Cereals	Sept. 25 to 30
Potatoes and feeding roots	Oct. 2 to 7
Grapes	Oct. 10 to 14
Autumn butter and cheese	Oct. 17 to 21
Nuts	Oct. 23 to Nov. 1
Autumn honey and wax	Oct. 23 to Nov. 1
Mowing machines and hay rakes	June 15 to 30
Reaping machines	July 5 to 15
Horses	Sept. 1 to 14
Dogs	Sept 1 to 8
Meat cattle	Sept. 21 to Oct. 4
Swine	Oct. 10 to 18
Sheep	Oct. 10 to 18
Poultry	Oct. 27 to Nov. 6

Fashion Notes.

Black hats will be worn only for demi toilet.

Perfumed hats are a novelty attempted in Paris.

Saturday morning weddings are again in vogue.

Silks are ruinously low, say the merchants in London.

Fancy millinery silks command a better price than dress silks.

Bustles are so small at present that they are invoiced "invisible."

The fashionable fancy work for summer resorts will be lace making.

Quaking grasses are mingled with all the bonnet trimmings in London.

Violet wood fans are novelties intended to take the place of sandal wood ones.

Pearl gray failles, trimmed with frosted gauze and with Spanish blonde, are very popular.

Gold and silver threads are introduced into all the embroideries of evening dresses in Paris.

Bridesmaids wear gauze dresses trimmed to correspond with the bridal dress of repped silk.

English round hats with broad brims are worn by the ultra fashionables for promenade costume.

Silver sautache is used by French modistes for trimming silver gray camel's hair costumes.

None but very handsome women, with small and regular features, can wear the hair in the French twist style.

The tabilers of wedding dresses are made of heavy repped silk covered with seed pearl and chenille embroidery.

Fashionable dressmakers say that every lady is ordering a black grenadine suit for wear at the summer resorts.

French or Italian chip of the palest shade of cream is the full dress midsummer bonnet for Newport and Saratoga.

All the bridesmaids of Mlle. de Rothschilds wore, at the wedding in Paris, dresses of blue silk and blue gauze.

The large, long, or square pocket, inevitable on all costumes, is now placed back of the left hip and rather low down.

There is a tendency to revive high coiffures. The French twist, worn very small and high, is to replace the Greek coil.

The brims of the English round hats are rolled instead of being closely pressed against the sides of the crown, as last season.

Very dressy hats from Virot's are turned up only on one side, and have a coquettish face trimming of velvet bands and flowers.

Education of To-day.

The New York *Times*, editorially commenting on education, says the old theory that students could not study too much, even if their health suffered, has been proved fallacious, as no amount of culture will compensate for ruined constitutions. It advocates the substitution of French and German for Latin and Greek; denying the assumption that the dead classics strengthen and invigorate the mind more than the standard literature of the day. It asserts that the chief defects of education, just now, are in method and in discrimination. Teaching is a rare gift. Not one in a hundred well instructed persons can master it. They may have abundance of knowledge, without any clear notion of how to impart it; the talent for taking in and the talent for giving out being in no wise kindred. Teachers, for the most part, become such from circumstances rather than from fitness; more by accident than reflection. They adopt some old system without examination, and for no other reason than that it has been used before. They judge all their pupils alike, making little or no allowance for individuality, difference of capacity or temperamental bent. Consequently, a mere routine is established, and instruction goes on from day to day, from week to week, from month to month, after the manner of a steadily ground organ which plays half a dozen fixed tunes. The aptitude or inaptitude of the pupils for certain branches is not taken into account. They are all taught the same thing, at the same time, in the same way; and each must do the best he can, under conditions generally unfavorable. Education becomes a mere formula, which is mechanically gone through with. What they should reason out they learn by rote; what is designed to develop their thinking faculty gets to be a matter of memory; and so the sole object in view is continually and absolutely defeated.

Habits.

The most universal cause of dyspepsia is eating too often, too fast, and too much. The general rules should be:

1. Eat thrice a day.
2. Not an atom between meals.
3. Nothing after two o'clock but a slice of cold bread and butter and one cup of hot drink.
4. Spend half an hour at least in taking each meal.
5. Cut up all meats and hard food in pea sized pieces.
6. Never eat enough to cause the slightest uncomfortable sensation afterward.
7. Never work or study hard within half an hour of eating.

The most universal and infallible indication that a person is becoming dyspeptic is some uncomfortable sensation coming on uniformly after each meal, whether that be in the stomach, throat, or anywhere else. The formation of wind in the stomach, indicated by eructation, belching, or otherwise, demonstrates that dyspepsia is fixing itself in the system. Then there is only one course to pursue, and that is infallible: eat less and less at each meal until no wind is generated and no uncomfortable sensation experienced in any part of the body. No medicine ever cured confirmed dyspepsia; eating plain food regularly and living out of doors industriously will cure most cases.

A Remarkable Egg Story.

Mr. A. D. Warren, of Worcester, Mass., has a remarkable production in the egg line, which is attracting much attention and causing considerable discussion. Mr. Warren is a well known poultry fancier, and his game bantams have attracted a great deal of attention. A day or two since he noticed that one of his hens was in trouble, she having the appearance of having had an egg broken in her. She was accordingly killed and opened, when a perfectly formed egg, as large as a goose egg, was discovered. This upon being put in the scales was found to weigh four and three-fourths ounces. The egg was then blown, and after the white and yolk had been forced out it was found that inside was a second perfectly formed egg, which was also blown, and found to contain a yolk and white in their proper proportions. The only difference between the outer shell and the shell of an ordinary egg is that it is exceedingly brittle, and has to be handled with the utmost care to prevent its breaking. The hen was but two years old, and weighed, before the egg was removed, two and one-half pounds.

CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Agricultural Hall—Foreign Exhibit—Iowa—The Aquarium—Rolling Chairs, etc.

Agricultural Hall begins to assume form and comeliness, though many boxes are still unopened, and many sections are yet incomplete. Here are ten acres devoted to a display of the products of the soil and the implements used in its cultivation, and in preparing all that is of earth for human use. Here, are the various forms of food in its natural or prepared shape, vegetable and animal giving one a vivid idea of how mankind doth live.

The foreign exhibit, in this hall, occupies much space, and much of it is of a superior character, each country generally showing its characteristic and best productions. Several countries are not yet ready to exhibit their goods. Russia has a large space filled with unopened boxes. Spain and Portugal are each in a chaotic state.

Brazil has a large and creditable exhibit of her staples, of which she exports, of coffee, $64,000,000; sugar and cotton each over $15,000,000; hides, $8,000,000; India rubber, $5,500,000, and of tobacco nearly $4,000,000. She also exhibits 300 varieties of wood, many of them very valuable for cabinet and ornamental work.

Portugal has a large pyramid of cork and cork wood near the center of the main aisle. Also a good showing of seeds, grain, beans, in which she takes the lead, nuts, fruits, wines, silks, etc.

Sweden exhibits wheat, rye, oats, barley and the grasses in stalk and in jars, superior leather, and samples, preserved in glass jars, of all the kinds of fish abounding in her waters, making the best exhibit of fish in the hall. Her plows have taken many medals at national fairs.

Bermuda shows large sized potatoes, onions and tomatoes, grown in the open air; bananas, plantains, yams, limes, cocoanuts, cocos and sweet potatoes. Jamaica exhibits oranges, shaddocks of the shape and color of oranges, but very much larger, pineapples and mangoes.

Canada, on our north border, has a good collection of grains, seeds, fruits, salt, flax, conserved meats, tongues, roast fowls and all kinds of roast meat, fish, etc. A large collection of butterflies and stuffed birds. Also a full and creditable assortment of agricultural implements—reapers, thrashers, cultivators, etc., etc.—including potato diggers, and plows of enormous length of beam and handles.

Great Britain and Ireland have a large space assigned them in this department, but their agricultural exhibit is small and is not yet in shape. The prominent articles displayed are bottled fruits, table jellies, canned meats, wool and its substitutes, from Liverpool, wire cloth and mining wire, sheep shears, edge tools, china ware, plain and gilt, tiles, scouring bricks, mill stones and road locomotive and wagon.

Italy's chief exhibit, at present, in this hall, is wines. She makes amends for defective display by decorated porcelain vases and rare jewels in the Main building, and by a magnificent display of paintings and sculpture in Memorial hall, and especially in the annex to Memorial hall, which is the gem of the whole Exposition. Its extent and beauty surprise and delight all who see it. Unpretentious in exterior, it dwarfs, by its excellence, its most imposing neighbor.

The United States surpass all other countries in agricultural machinery. Iowa, which has three hundred varieties of apples, seventy-five varieties of corn—sixty-four in the ear of so large a size that nineteen ears fill a bushel basket—eighty varieties of wheat, rye, oats and barley; sixty varieties of grasses, thirty of grass seed, two hundred of vegetables, and one hundred and sixty varieties of wood, besides minerals, sand and ochers in the annex to the Main building. She has thirty-five samples of soil, six feet deep, in large glass cylinders, from as many counties, in the four sections of the State, which show, at a glance, its amazing fertility and productiveness. Just south of this is the Aquarium, consisting of a long series of tanks in which large fish and small fish, eels, crabs, terrapins and horseshoes disport themselves, to the great amusement of gaping crowds.

A great convenience—pronounced by some a great nuisance—is the rolling chairs, without which large numbers could not see, or but partially see, this Exposition. Even persons in ordinary health get tired out long before they have made the rounds of the principal buildings. It is within bounds to say that the aisles within and walks without exceed fifty miles, and though it is not necessary to traverse them all to see the principal sights, and get a good general idea of the Exhibition, yet those who have but little time to spend here, find it an agreeable change, when their limbs fail them, to drop into a chair and be wheeled wherever they list.

There are eating and drinking places in abundance, on the grounds, where one can get refreshments at a reasonable price, but to show the indisposition of the Centennials to shave the visitors, there is but one barber shop in the whole grounds, and as I had some trouble in finding it, I will state that it is in the Telegraph building, north of the west end of the Main building.

S. M. B.

His Deep Sympathy.

A man with long hair and a red nose entered a New York saloon one Sunday, reached out his hand to the proprietor for a shake, and feelingly observed:

"Sir, you have my sympathy, and, believe me, sir, all free-born Americans will sympathize with you."

"Yes, the Sunday law will hurt us bad, replied the saloonist.

"It is base tyranny—it is nothing more nor less than downright anarchy—it is enough to chill a freeman's blood!" exclaimed the stranger. "I will now take a little sip of your best whisky."

"No drinks put on the slate," quietly remarked the saloonist.

"I say that this Sunday law will cause the grass to grow in the streets of New York!" shouted the long haired man. "But I will stand by you. As soon as I sample your best brandy I'll go out and get up an indignation meeting."

"Cash down," said the barkeeper; "you old soakers have beaten me out of hundreds of dollars."

The man felt in all his pockets, looked under the lining of his hat, and backed to the open door, where he halted and growled in a deep bass voice:

"Dare but to open this door the millionth part of a hair's breadth next Sunday, and I'll spend millions of dollars to put you in the cooler!"

A Tramp's Ride.

Michael Ryan has ridden from Chicago to San Francisco for nothing and made a dollar on the road. From Chicago to Omaha he rode under the headlight of the engine, and from Omaha to Reno part of the time stowed under the baggage of some Germans who from time to time provided him with food and water, and part of the time on a coupling of a freight car. At Reno he bought from an immigrant the unused piece of his ticket for $1, but having an opportunity to sell the coupon for $2 he did so and "beat" his way onward to San Francisco, which he reached after being ejected from the cars a score of times.

Items of Interest.

Short of change—the man with but one shirt.

The man who makes himself ridiculous prevents

The Centre Reporter.

....ED. KURTZ.....EDITOR.

CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 29, 1876.

TERMS.—$2 per year, in advance, 2,50 when not paid in advance.

Advertisements 20c per line for three insertions, and for 6 and 12 months by special contract.

The nomination of Hayes is accepted by the republicans, but they do not by any means go wild over it. The Blaine men cry "hurrah" but it don't come out with the same ring as if it were for Blaine. Hayes is a quiet Ohio republican who never did any good nor much harm. He was in Congress two terms, and failed to distinguish himself there, did not originate any measure of public policy. When he left congress he was not missed, and no one knew that he was a member. If he lives to a good old age,—which we trust he will—he will turn out a first-class granny. He has many weak points about him, but as far as he can judge for himself may be disposed to be honest, but in the presidential chair the politicians would carry him in their pockets, and he would not really be president.

The democratic national convention assembled at St. Louis on Tuesday, and as our paper goes to press on Wednesday afternoon we will not be able to announce the nominees. We can assure our readers, however, that our standard bearers will be composed of first-class statesmen—men of purity, and whom the people have known and have confidence. Tilden, Hendricks, Thurman and Hancock are the most prominent candidates, and upon one of these the choice is most likely to fall, judging from public opinion.

The Lewistown Gazette sheds big tears over the defeat of Blaine, and wipes 'em off with a dirty 'kerchief, saying, "guess we'll go for Hayes." Poor Frysinger, suppose we send you a peck of "ingens" to help you cry.

In a number of counties in the State the collection of the county tax is allotted by the county commissioners to the lowest bidders. That's right—but we would favor the plan adopted in collecting school tax. Let there be an abatement of 5 per cent. to all paying their taxes over to the county treasurer within a certain time. Thus the per centage would fall to the tax payer instead of to the collector, and it would insure a more prompt payment of taxes. Either of the above systems might be adopted in Centre county, and would result in direct benefit to the people.

All township taxes might be paid over to a local treasurer upon the same principle.

The Hazey party will no doubt cry lustily about "honest" Rutherford B. Hayes, in order to draw attention from the plunderings, wholesale and retail—from the white house down to the cross-roads post-master—which has been the practice for eight years and more. Is Hayes honest? He may be to the extent that he would not steal a red hot stove nor carry off one of the big trees of California; further than that we would not like to go his bail. Chickens that roost very high might be safe when Hayes is around the coop, but the fellows around him and who nominated him, and expect to hold offices under him, they are the chaps who robbed the government during the last ten years and under Hayes they would continue the old game. That's where the pinch comes in. Don't you see it, honest reader of the Reporter? The thieves have captured Hayes, and the platform upon which they have set him endorses the Grant administration and all its practices flat-footed and without any exception or "mental reservation." That's the platform. Hayes is on it. The thieves made it and put the son of a Buckeye upon it. Does it look like a safe craft thus manned? It is the old vessel, manned by the old pirates with papers steering for the old part of corruption, and there is just where we will be landed if Hayes is elected.

The republican managers and leaders are corrupt, and the purest man in the republican party elected to the presidency can not avoid having these fellows in office, hence how can any reform be looked for unless there is a change, and the government placed into the hands of a new party? No change need be looked for unless the democracy is placed in power.

The record of Mr. Hayes is not as clean as was at first supposed. The World says the Republican nominee for President, obscure as he is, has been sufficiently prominent to get his name enrolled among the Congressional salary grabbers. He was a member of Congress in 1866, but made no mark there except to draw his back pay. The Cleveland Plain Dealer calls attention to the fact that in 1866 the salary of members "of Congress was raised from $3,000 to "$5,000, by being meanly tacked upon "the Soldier's Bounty Bill."

The back pay grab of 1873 was passed in a bolder manner. That of 1866 was sneaked through on the popularity of and the public gratitude to the soldiers. Governor Hayes, then a member of Congress, *took the back pay*, and as he has always been a most respectable man, no doubt thought he had a right to it. But when he came before the people for re-election General Banning, now in Congress, beat him by about 1,000 majority in a district which had been largely Republican. This proved what the people of his district thought of his record, and how they looked upon a salary grabber at that time. The Cincinnati nominee in fact a perfect representative of Grantism and the evils of the Grant Administration. His obscurity and his personal respectability are only a cover for the same system and the same corrupt practices that have cursed the country for the last eight years.

The radicals are at their old tactics to make electoral votes. The military machine is to be used in some of the southern states. A dispatch from Washington says that the recent order issued from the War Department, discontinuing the military division of the South, has a far deeper significance than appears on its face. It is understood to be the initiation of a plan designed to secure the electoral votes of Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi for the Republican candidates. These four States will now be under the direct military control of Lieutenant General Sheridan, who can be depended upon to carry out any *designs conceived* at this point. The recent *interview* of Louisiana Radical politicians with the President was in connection with this plot. Such of the marshals and district-attorneys in the States named as cannot be depended upon to carry out their share of the undertaking will be removed and their places supplied by more pliant tools. The Secretary of War will stretch his powers to the utmost verge, and troops will be posted where they can do the most good.

Here is a new idea for temperance men, and it might as well be tried as the jug-law, the local option law, or the prohibition law:

One of the Supreme Court Judges in South Carolina suggests the following plan for preventing drunkenness. Allow every person to sell as much liquor as he wishes without tax or license; but require those who drink to apply for a license, and to give notice of such application by publishing it for one month in the official newspaper of the city or county, and then, if there be no objection, to enter into a bond of good behavior, before the authority to drink is granted.

To this might be added a fine and imprisonment to any one not having a license to drink whisky. If all the drunkards in the land had to pay a license for the fun of getting drunk it would produce twenty times more revenue than the present license system, for there are about twenty drunkards to every saloon.

The latest intelligence we have from St. Louis is that the utmost good feeling prevails among the democracy. The gathering is one of the largest and most most enthusiastic ever held, and more than 100,000 visitors are in the city. Gen. Hancock seems to be the coming man. The Pennsylvania delegation decided to go solid for him, and Ohio and other western states join the column.

Times Special, of 25: The Pennsylvania delegation may waltz around more or less before they get down to it, but it is a reasonably safe guess that they will unite on Hancock and cast their solid vote for him from the start. Hendricks being considered out of the fight, he could not command the vote of the delegation, and the second choice of nearly or quite all is Hancock. The disposition of Pennsylvania to go to Hancock to-night is a terrible blow for Tilden, for it opens an easy way for the convention to run away from Tilden at the start. Should the present decided tendency of Pennsylvania to Hancock be carried out as now seems reasonably certain, I regard the nomination of Hancock as more than probable, and it is quite possible that he may be successful as early as the second ballot. New England inclines to Hancock as second choice, and the south really prefers him. It is therefore altogether within the range of probability that the chaotic elements may settle on Hancock between this and Wednesday and give him an easy victory. It looks much that way to-night, but is not yet so strong that it might not be checked by some new move on the political chess-board. Should Hancock be nominated, the selection of Hendricks for Vice President would likely follow. Senator Dill has a letter from Governor Curtin, peremptorily forbidding the use of his name as a candidate for Vice President. Senator Wallace will be chairman of the delegation and may be permanent president of the convention, in which case Mr. Clymer will be placed at the head of Pennsylvania on the floor. Mr. Randall is not yet here, but will arrive in the morning. It is said that he will come with his pipe of peace, instead of brandishing his scalping knife, and there is every prospect of harmony in the delegation.

It appears upon examination that both Hayes and Wheeler belonged to the congressional jobbers, and they are not at all the innocent lambs as supposed. Hayes was uniformly in favor of every land grant and every subsidy brought before the House during his membership, and Mr. Wheeler, during his connection with the Pacific Railroad Committee, was a prince among the Credit Mobilier supporters, and advocated every measure of any benefit to the land-grabbers. Both nominees having accepted the honor on a platform, one of the principal planks of which denounces such thieving measures as Hayes and Wheeler supported, it is inferred that none knew better than they and their party how deeply the people of the country have been wronged by the indiscriminate gift of public lands to railroad monopolies.

THE OPPOSING CANDIDATES FUSING SOLID AGAINST TILDEN.

St. Louis, June 23.—The executive committee of the national committee held a secret session last evening, Hon. Augustus Schell presiding. It is understood that the following officers of the convention have been decided on. They are: Temporary chairman, General George W. Morgan, of Ohio; permanent chairman, United States Senator Wm. A. Wallace, of Pennsylvania; reading secretary, E. O. Perin, of New York. These selections are understood to be in the interest of Gov. Hendricks. It is the first victory for the anti-Tilden side. The rush of outsiders is enormous and every incoming train swells the number. No disposition is manifested to bully, but active, earnest, quiet work is being done by both sides. Common cause is made against Governor Tilden. The delegates and outsiders are divided into Tilden and anti-Tilden sections. Hendricks' chances grow hourly better, his friends claiming that he will lead on the first ballot. Of the seven hundred and thirty eight delegates, about two hundred and seventy may be put down for Tilden on the first ballot, and about one hundred and seventy for Hendricks. Ohio names Allen, Delaware and Maryland Bayard, and New Jersey Parker, but there remain about two hundred delegates on whose preferences it is not worth while to speculate just yet.

"It is a very pretty platform," says the World, "and must have taken General Hawley a long time to write it out. It is full of correct sentiments and beautiful language. To be sure it does not explain where all the money has gone to, but we cannot expect everything, even in a platform of seventeen planks. As the Western orator well said: 'Although gentlemen, as president of the Yellville National Bank, our deceased friend did not account satisfactorily for the funds of that institution, yet his remarks upon the bursting of the same showed that his heart beat warmly for his native land.'"

Make Hayes and Wheel 'er in.

A radical editor under the influence of benzine on hearing the news of the Cincinnati nominations, got a little hindforemost in spelling the candidates names and commenced an editorial headed "Seyah and Relechw."

A leading republican paper pronounces the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler the second best ticket that could have been nominated.

Beecher says he will stand by Hayes and Wheeler. Then who'll stand by Elizabeth?

"All flesh is grass"—all Hayes grass too.

Maine has an ex-governor named Straw, a relative of Blaine. If he had been put on the Cincinnati ticket instead of Wheeler it would have been Hayes and Straw.

It is a fact that every mule in the country goes for Hay(es),

The Republican nominee is Hayes now, but he'll be *mist* in November.

The nomination of Hayes turns out to be an Administration victory. It is Grantism extended.

The ticket having been nominated all excuse for playing the role of reform is done away with and Bristow is driven out of the Cabinet. This is a notice to the thieves and plunderers that they will not be molested, but are wanted to *save* the party.

Ingersoll, of Illinois, who put Blaine in nomination at Cincinnati, says in effect that the party made an ass of itself by passing all its statesmen and nominating the mush ticket.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DEADLOCK.

The Trouble Grows out of the Determination of the Senate to Resist Democratic Retrenchment.

An early adjournment can hardly be expected now, and it is most probable that congress will sit at least until the 1st of August. The house will resist the attempt of the senate to force it to adopt the senate programme on the appropriation bills. The subject has been considered by the democratic leaders, and they have determined that, while they will not make a stand on trivial details, they mean to exercise their undoubted right over the public purse strings and to insist on economy and retrenchment. They say that the people are poor; that the administration has been wasteful and extravagant; that the taxes are higher than they ought to be, and that they mean to do their short duty by reducing the estimates largely. In doing this they will not make a mere factious stand on unimportant details, but will harmonize in all matters with the Senate's wishes which do not prevent an actual and considerable reduction of taxation and expenditures. If they manage wisely in this dispute there is no doubt that they will have the sympathy of the country. A good deal of effort has already been made to give the country an impression that the senate is right, but the fact is that the republicans in the senate see their patronage slipping from their retrenchment plans proposed by the house, and their present stubborn resistance is a deliberate policy agreed on in caucus several months ago, which had for its object the defeat, at all hazards, of the democratic retrenchment plans, both because the success of these would seriously lessen republican patronage and because it was thought dangerous in the present temper of the public mind to give the democrats a chance in the fall canvass, to prove, by facts and legislation, that the republican administration had been wasteful and costly. That the appropriation bills are so seriously behindhand is therefore the fault, not of the house, but of the deliberate policy of the republican majority in the senate, who have purposely delayed and opposed, in order to bring about the condition of affairs which now exists. The homily which the President read to the house, the other day, ought to have been directed to the senate exclusively. It is that body which has stopped the appropriation bills and whose partisan policy now threatens to leave the government penniless. The saving which the house proposes to effect amounts in all to the large sum of $40,000,000, equal to nearly $1 per head of our whole population. This can be done without embarrassing the public service, and indeed it can be confidentially said that if there were time to examine the estimates thoroughly it would not be difficult to save $20,000,000 more.

SINGULAR LAW SUIT.

THE GOLD AND SILVER CONTEST—A CASE OF DECIDED INTEREST.

[From the Mifflinburg Telegraph.]

For some time past many have been speculating upon what is styled "the Gold and Silver contest," which has reference to the demand made by Mr. John Sankey, of Columbia county, upon the administrators of John C. Watson, deceased late of West Buffalo township, this county, for the payment in U. S. currency, the par value of nine thousand dollars in gold and one thousand dollars in silver, which Mr. John Sankey, of Mifflinburg, alleges to have given Mr. Watson, taking a note from the latter for said sum of gold and silver, which note Mr. John Sankey transferred to his brother James. Payment of said sum was refused by the administrators. Messrs. David Watson and James Watson, contending that John C. Watson owed no such debt, whereupon Mr. James Sankey takes preliminary steps to recover said sum by law, as the following will show, which we copy from the record in the Prothonotary's office: Jas. Sankey, endorsee of John Sankey —summons in assumpsit on David Watand John Watson, administrators, of John C. Watson deceased, Van Gezar and Mitchel for plaintiff, Linn & Dill and Jones for defendants. The following is a true and correct copy of the note or instrument of writing upon which this suit is brought:

"Received of John Sankey the sum of nine thousand dollars in gold, and one thousand in silver, for which amount I promise to pay him or order on demand in United States currency and the par value thereof, and without defalcation for value received.

Jan. 27, 1875. JOHN C. WATSON.

Endorsed—"Pay to the order of Jas. Sankey. JOHN SANKEY."

It is thought that this suit will not be up for trial before December term, unless special courts are held, in which event it may be tried at September term.

A FARMER'S GUILLOTINE AND HOW IT WORKED.

[From the Chicago Tribune, June 12.]

James A. Moore, aged about thirty-five, living on a farm near the Farmer's Institute, about fifteen miles south of this city, committed suicide at the Lake House, in Layfayette, Ind., last night. No cause is known for the deed. The manner in which it was accomplished is perhaps unparalleled in horrid ingenuity. He came to the Lake House on Saturday, said he was perfecting an invention, and would probably stay a week, but would visit his home on Monday, and prepaid his bill till that time. He called at the machine shop of Harding & Sons, had a large, new broadaxe and two bars of 6-inch, wide by 1-inch thick iron, 16 inches long, which he had riveted to the head of the axe. On either side, fastened to these bars in the shape of a handle to an axe, he had a system of wooden bars 8 feet long, the extreme end of which was fastened to a cross piece, secured to the floor by hinges. The axe was raised and held to its nearly perpendicular position by a double cord fastened to the wall. Between the cords stood a candle, arranged so that when the candle burned down to the cords it would burn them off, and the axe fall. Here the axe would strike, he placed a small box, open at one side, in which, when found, was his head with some cotton that had been chloroformed. His chin was held up from his neck by a stick run across the box, through holes on either side, holding his head firmly in position. He was strapped tightly to the floor with two straps, one around his legs another about his arms and breast. The straps were both screwed to the floor, rendering it impossible to move. It is supposed that he set his axe, lit the candle, and strapped himself to the floor, put his head into the box with the chloroformed cotton, and was probably insensible when the axe fell. The axe and fixings would weigh about fifty pounds, and would fall a distance of from ten to fifteen feet. His head was completely severed from the body, and the axe buried in the boards beneath.

A CHAPTER OF CRIME IN FRANCE.

In January, 1873, a double murder was committed at Angervillers on the persons of a game keeper and his wife. In the September of the same year a domestic servant was almost mortally wounded at the rectory of Vaugrignenx, and a farmer of the name of Bunet, aged seventy one, was literally chopped to pieces with a hatchet in his own garden. In November, 1873, one M. Duval, a gentleman of independent means, was assassinated at Forges les Bains in a similar way, after which his house was ransacked; and on December 24 two old maiden ladies, Mlles. Denise and Anastasie Boujon, were murdered at the village of Chataigniers. This series of crimes took place within a radius of a few miles of Limours, and was evidently perpetrated by the same person or persons. A man of the name of Maillard was arrested, together with several accomplices, known as the Chevalier gang, some time ago, and these are now awaiting their trial at the Prison of Mazas. Maillard, who is in a dying state, has made a partial confession to the effect that he and his companions were the authors of the Limours murders, for which a number of innocent persons have been arrested. The rural postman was found strangled in a wood near Limours, and a paper was found on the body tending to show that he had committed suicide in order to escape the vengeance of four people whom he denounced as the Limours assassins. On inquiry this denunciation was ascertained to be groundless, and Maillard in his confession admits having strangled the unlucky postman and placed the paper where it was found.

A HAIL STORM.

Immense Damage Done.

Muskogee, I. T., June 20.—The most terrific hail storm ever known in this section passed over South Canadian, this morning. The course of the storm was from west to east and varied in the middle from a half to two miles. Timber blown down, trees entirely stripped of their leaves, and every species of vegetation in its track destroyed. All the glass in dwellings and passing trains was broken. At seven a. m. cars could have been loaded with hail stones the size of hen's eggs, and at three p. m. they still covered the ground. The damage done is immense and cannot now be estimated.

TURBULENT TURKEY.

Assassination of Two Cabinet Ministers By a Dismissed Official.

London, June 16.—A dispatch to the Reuter Telegram Company, dated Constantinople, 6 o'clock this morning, says that the Ministers were assembled in Council last night, at the residence of Midhat Pasha, President of the Council, and English hymn book. An ex-pasha dismissed from the service, entered the Council Chamber armed with a revolver, and shot and instantly killed Hassien Avri Pasha, Minister of War, and Rachid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and seriously wounded Kaiserdi Pasha, Minister of Marine. He also killed an aid-de-camp of the Grand Vizier and a servant of Midhat Pasha. The assassin was arrested. The motive for this terrible crime is supposed to be revenge for his dismissal.

THE MARYLAND TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars—To Escape Lynching the Murderer Hangs Himself.

Baltimore, June 16.—Additional particulars regarding the double tragedy near Clermont Mills, in Harford county, yesterday, state that the name of the young lady murdered was Almira Street, the youngest daughter of Roger Street, and that the murderer, Christian Klotz, was a youth from the Maryland House of Refuge, lately employed by Mr. Street as a farm hand. The Streets are one of the largest and most respected families in Harford. Miss Street was seventeen years of age. Her body was found at the foot of the cellar stairs of the house, about 7½ o'clock a. m., with the head partly severed from the body, and an axe, with which the deed is supposed to have been committed lying near by, covered with blood. The victim had been engaged preparing breakfast, and had gone into the cellar for something, when she was attacked by the young fiend with the axe, who dealt her repeated blows, as is evidenced by several gashes left on the neck of the bleeding corpse. Before the arrival of the Sheriff and States Attorney, Klotz confessed the crime, and said he had no cause to kill Miss Street, but he did the murder out of pure deviltry. A rope was procured, and Klotz was taken to the woods about one hundred yards from the house. The rope was placed about his neck, the end was thrown over the limb of a tree, and he was pulled up from the ground. Some parties objected to hanging him, and he was cut down before he was strangled. Klotz, seeing that death was inevitable, asked for a gun that he might shoot himself. It was then suggested to him that he might just as well hang himself. He agreed to do so. He climbed the tree unaided, and placed the rope around his own neck, and then asked if it was properly adjusted. Upon being informed that it was, he coolly tied the end of the rope around the limb on which he sat, and saying, "Good-bye," let himself drop.

Notwithstanding the heat of India, there is, incredible as it may appear, a daily growing demand for fuel in that country, it is suggested by the Indian agriculturalists that some law should be framed for counteracting the effects of the wasteful destruction of trees for burning and constructive purposes. In some countries the laws enforce the duty of planting trees. In Japan every person who cuts down a tree is required to plant another in its stead, while in Biscay a land owner has to put down two plants for every tree he may fell. In Java a fruit-tree is planted on the birth of each child, and is carefully tended as the record of his or her age. In the districts of Azimghur and Goruckpore the late Mr. H. C. Tucker greatly encouraged the cultivation of trees by suggesting to the land-holders that they should plant six trees on the occasion of every marriage and two trees on the birth of every child. Such a practice, if enforced by law or encouraged by advice, would commend itself to the population of India, whose natural tastes incline them to it, and in the end lead to beneficial results, especially if the more valuable description of timber trees were cultivated.

THE "BLACK PLAGUE" IN PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—Advices received here from Trabzeez, a large walled city in the Province of Azerbaijan, in north Persia, announce that the black plague has broken out in Persian Koordistan.

A KENTUCKY TORNADO.

Paris, Ky., June 23.—A tornado struck the northern portion of this city at 6:30 P. M., demolishing ten or twelve houses, including the colored Methodist Church, uprooting a large number of trees and doing other damage. Only two persons were injured, one seriously.

At Nicholasville, Ky., lightning struck a house igniting two kegs of powder. The explosion demolished the building, seriously injuring a colored woman.

Grant does not have any more 2rd term visions. There was too much investigation.

CENTRE COUNTY OF OLD.

Its History—Reading for the Centennial Year.

[*Concluded.*]

Milesboro,

Is two miles north of Bellefonte, on the turnpike; it is quite a brisk village—containing between 40 and 50 dwellings, and two churches, Baptist and Methodist, in and near it—a foundry, iron works, forge, axe factory and mills. The Bald Eagle canal passes through it. A woollen factory was started here some years ago. The briskness is owing much to the energy of Gen. Miles, and a few other enterprizing individuals.

Boalsburg,

On the main branch of Spring creek, 10 miles southwest of Bellefonte, at the upper end of Penn's valley, is a pleasantand thriving village. It contains about 35 dwellings, a store and tavern, a Lutheran church, a grist mill, woollen factory, and a number of mechanics' shops. The country around it is pretty well improved. It is a German settlement.

The following, copied from the Weekly Messenger, printed at Chambersburg, is introduced here, as being of unusual occurrence.

Boalsburg, Centre co. Pa., Jan. 21, 1846.

On the 12th of November last, a son of Mr. Christian Hoffer, of Potter township, of this county, who is about 21 years of age, was attacked with a bilious cholic, but soon afterwards recovered so far as to be able to attend his usual employment.

Nine days after this, as he returned to his house in the evening from labor, he was again seized with such violent pain, that his system began evidently to sink under it. By prompt medical treatment, however, he was relieved of his pain in the course of a few hours. A fever followed, which continued to be perfectly rational. On the fourth or fifth day following, he began to speak, exhort, sing and pray, in sleep. When he awoke, he had no recollection of what had happened during his sleep, except that he had dreamed. He soon recovered his bodily health to such an extent, that his physician pronounced him well. He, however, had some kind of presentiment that something extraordinary would transpire in his case, which the result has shown was by no means unfounded.

On the evening of the 11th of December, after he had been reading for a short time in the bible, he complained of having very unpleasant sensations in his head, and as he attempted, in accordance with the advice of his friends, to seat himself upon the bed, he fell suddenly upon the floor.

For a short time he was insensible, and when he recovered his senses, he was unable to speak a word; yea, not so much as to utter the least sound. His countenance was calm, and by signs he gave those present to understand that he desired paper, ink and pen, to write. As these were handed to him, he wrote various things with readiness; amongst others, "that on the fourth or fifth night following he would either die or speak." Contrary to his wishes, his physician put a large blister upon him, to which he submitted only after much persuasion.

On the second day following, he wrote to the physician, "That he esteemed him highly; that his sickness was not that which he thought it was; that his liver was not swollen, as his physician thought; if it were so, he would certainly experience something of it, &c." He urgently requested the physician not to put another blister upon him, and also not to give him any more medicine, at least not before Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, when, should he yet live and still be unable to speak, he would cheerfully comply with his prescriptions. To which the physician assented.

On Sunday, the 14th of December, he wrote that he wished to see me on Monday evening, and requested that I should hold a prayer meeting at his father's house; with which request I complied. After the prayer-meeting had closed, he fell into a sleep, and from the motions of his hands, it could be perceived that his mind was exercised in a very extraordinary manner. He made a sign for something; a bible was handed him, and also a German and English hymn book. As request after request, in bible, and with his eyes closed, he speedily ran his fingers over certain passages, and pointed out one. He did the same thing with the hymns, pointing to a German and also an English hymn. When he had pointed out as near as I can recollect six passage of scripture, to which he had pointed when asleep, viz: Ezekiel xi, 19—as also the hymns; and, I must acknowledge, that had I taken the greatest possible pains, I could not have selected in either of the hymn books, hymns more suitable to the text pointed out, than those which he selected. At 11 o'clock, the same evening, he wrote for me among other things, "that in the course of five hours, it would be known whether he would die or speak."

Before the time fixed upon arrived, he addressed all present, and at the time itself, he became so weak that it was believed that he would die. His strength, however, returned again; he began to speak; opened the bible; read a passage of scripture, John i, 29, and discoursed upon it very correctly and powerfully about forty minutes in German, and ten in English language. When he had ended his discourse, he appeared to be in a deep and quiet sleep; and in about fifteen minutes afterwards, he awoke, and was quite calm.

Several days after the above occurrence, he informed his friends that on Sunday afternoon, the 18th inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, he would be placed in a similar condition. In the meantime he was calm, attended church, Sunday school, &c., but he often spoke, sang and prayed in his sleep.

I was with him on last Thursday and Friday. He still insisted, on Friday, that what he had before said would certainly take place at the specified time; and for some time he was quite cast down, not knowing whether or not he should recover his power of speech, in case he should live. Still he endeavored to console himself with the promise, that "All things shall work together for good, to them that love God." I gave him and his parents all the counsel and consolation which it was in my power to give them.

On Sunday, at the appointed time, whilst he was engaged with his parents and brothers in reading useful books, and proposing and answering questions about edifying subjects, he sank down some minutes before 1 o'clock. For some time he was thought he was dying. For some time he was insensible. At length he opened his eyes, but could not speak a word or move a limb. About an hour afterwards he was able to move, and made signs for pen and ink. He wrote, amongst other things, "that in seven or eight hours he would either speak or die." When he specified the time had elapsed, he became again so weak whilst he slept, that it was thought he would die. After some time, however, he recovered his strength, and began to speak, exhort, sing, &c., both in the English and German language. When he had finished, he appeared again to sleep, and when he awoke, he was cheerful and calm. He is now at all appearances well, and relieved in mind. I was several times present when he spoke in his sleep, and can truley say that I did not hear and understand a word from him.

P. S. FISCHER.

Potter's Bank,

A post village, though small, is a very pleasant and thriving manufacturing village, 12 miles from Bellefonte, on a branch of Sinking creek, on the Lewistown and Bellefonte turnpike. It contains a first rate grist mill, woollen factory, several stores, a store and tavern, owned by James Potter, Esq. and Gen. Potter, sons of Gen. James Potter.

Potter's Old Fort,

Is four miles north of Potter's Bank, on the turnpike road. Traces of the Fort are still visible.

The history of Potter's Fort is briefly thus related: "Soon after the Indian Treaty of 1768, James Potter, afterwards a Brigadier General under Gen. George Washington, came up the West Branch and Bald Eagle creek to seek for choice lands. He crossed the Nittany mountain at Logan's Gap, and for the first time set his eyes upon the lovely Penn valley, afterwards his happy home. After reconnoitering the valley, he descended Penn's creek in a canoe—but soon returned again, took up a large body of land, made a settlement there, and erected a Stoccade Fort. The place is still known as Potter's Fort. Gen. Potter, with many others, was driven from his new home by the Indians, at the beginning of the Revolution of '76. He entered the services of his country, and was with Gen. Washington during the campaigns of Brandywine, Valley Forge, Germantown, New Jersey. At the close of that eventful war, another treaty was made with the Indians for the purchase of all the territory in the State, northwest of the West Branch; and Gen. Potter was employed as agent and surveyor of a company of land speculators, to visit and superintend the settlement of their lands on the Sinnemahening and West Branch, above the Allegheny mountain.

Aaaronsburg,

A post town, twenty miles east, by the road from Bellefonte, on Mill creek, a branch of Penn's creek, contains between thirty and forty houses, several stores and taverns. It is contiguous to Millheim, being separated from it by Mill creek. A turnpike road runs through it, which intersects that leading from Bellefonte to Lewistown.

Millheim,

Contains about thirty dwellings, a store and tavern. It lies in Penn's Valley, east of Brush mountain.

Earleysburg,

Is a post village, eight miles southeast of Bellefonte, in Penn's valley, near the turnpike road from Lewistown to Bellefonte.

Pattonsville,

Near the head of Slab Cabin branch of Spring creek, fifteen miles south of Bellefonte.

Walkersville,

A post town, fourteen miles southwest of Bellefonte, on the east side of Bald Eagle ridge.

New Providence,

A Post Office, on Bald Eagle creek, twenty miles northeast of Bellefonte.

White Hall,

A small village, 3 miles west of Pattonsville, and 14 miles south of Bellefonte.

Rabersburg,

A post town, in Brush Valley, sixteen miles east of Bellefonte, contains about 20 dwellings and a store and tavern. The valley possesses a rich limestone soil.

Jacobsburg,

In Brush Valley, is thirteen miles northeast of Bellefonte.

Education and Religion.

The common school system has been adopted in every township except Gregg and Haines. There are 18 school districts in the county, 14 of which have reported. 86 schools in operation, and 7 more required in those districts; 5 months was the average time that schools were open; having engaged 82 male and 10 female teachers; the former receiving $20.20 cts. per month, the latter $16—number of scholars taught, 2,700 male, 1,955 females, of which number 151 were learning German; average number of scholars to each school 44; cost of teaching a scholar, per month, 40¼ cents. A district tax was raised to the amount of $5,787.70, state appropriation $2,601.00. Cost of tuition $6,737.70; fuel and contingencies $565.85; expended in 1844 for school houses, $947,11.

Besides the public schools and common subscription schools, there are two schools of advanced standing in Bellefonte—the academy, where upwards of fifty pupils are instructed, and at the same place a female seminary, with about the same number of scholars. The progress of education is going onward.

The prevalent religious denominations are the same as in the adjacent counties, except the Amish or more rigid Mennonites and Dunkards.

For the Reporter.

THE BRAZEN SERPENT A TYPE OF CHRIST. John 3: 14.

Christ had a discussion with Nicodemus on the subject of Regeneration, which is followed by a discussion of the subject of Redemption—to illustrate which, the brazen serpent is employed. Observe:

I. THE SIMILITUDE BETWEEN THE TYPE AND ANTI-TYPE:

1. They agree in the occasion of their institution. They were both appointed to heal and cure. The Israelites were serpent bitten—we are sin stung and devil-bitten. The serpent's sting was inflaming, spreading and fatal, and so is sin. And both Christ and the brazen serpent were adapted to heal, yea, power to heal still inheres in Christ.

2. They had both to be lifted up.

The brazen serpent on a pole and Christ on the Cross. There is a threefold lifting up of Christ:

1. A literal lifting up of Christ by his crucifixion on the cross.

2. Ministerial—by the preaching of the gospel, incarnation, poverty, agony, crucifixion, resurrection, etc.

3. Practical—by a holy life. And there is no more effectual way of lifting up the Lord Jesus Christ than by living a good Christian life.

3. They must both be looked unto in order that a cure be effected. The looking up of the Israelites was just as necessary to a cure as the lifting up of the serpent. So faith is just as necessary to salvation as the death of Christ. The death of Christ when an officer, who had been recently dismissed from the service, entered the Council Chamber armed with a revolver, and shot and instantly killed Hassien Pasha, Minister of War, and Rachid Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and seriously wounded Kaiserdi Pasha, Minister of Marine. He also killed an aid-de-camp of the Grand Vizier and a servant of Midhat Pasha. The assassin was arrested. The motive for this terrible crime is supposed to be revenge for his dismissal.

THE MARYLAND TRAGEDY.

Further Particulars—To Escape Lynching the Murderer Hangs Himself.

Baltimore, June 16.—Additional particulars regarding the double tragedy near Clermont Mills, in Harford county, yesterday, state that the name of the young lady murdered was Almira Street, the youngest daughter of Roger Street, and that the murderer, Christian Klotz, was a youth from the Maryland House of Refuge, lately employed by Mr. Street as a farm hand. The Streets are one of the largest and most respected families in Harford. Miss Street was seventeen years of age. Her body was found at the foot of the cellar stairs of the house, about 7½ o'clock a. m., with the head partly severed from the body, and an axe, with which the deed is supposed to have been committed lying near by, covered with blood. The victim had been engaged preparing breakfast, and had gone into the cellar for something, when she was attacked by the young fiend with the axe, who dealt her repeated blows, as is evidenced by several gashes left on the neck of the bleeding corpse. Before the arrival of the Sheriff and States Attorney, Klotz confessed the crime, and said he had no cause to kill Miss Street, but he did the murder out of pure deviltry. A rope was procured, and Klotz was taken to the woods about one hundred yards from the house. The rope was placed about his neck, the end was thrown over the limb of a tree, and he was pulled up from the ground. Some parties objected to hanging him, and he was cut down before he was strangled. Klotz, seeing that death was inevitable, asked for a gun that he might shoot himself. It was then suggested to him that he might just as well hang himself. He agreed to do so. He climbed the tree unaided, and placed the rope around his own neck, and then asked if it was properly adjusted. Upon being informed that it was, he coolly tied the end of the rope around the limb on which he sat, and saying, "Good-bye," let himself drop.

Notwithstanding the heat of India, there is, incredible as it may appear, a daily growing demand for fuel in that country, it is suggested by the Indian agriculturalists that some law should be framed for counteracting the effects of the wasteful destruction of trees for burning and constructive purposes. In some countries the laws enforce the duty of planting trees. In Japan every person who cuts down a tree is required to plant another in its stead, while in Biscay a land owner has to put down two plants for every tree he may fell. In Java a fruit-tree is planted on the birth of each child, and is carefully tended as the record of his or her age. In the districts of Azimghur and Goruckpore the late Mr. H. C. Tucker greatly encouraged the cultivation of trees by suggesting to the land-holders that they should plant six trees on the occasion of every marriage and two trees on the birth of every child. Such a practice, if enforced by law or encouraged by advice, would commend itself to the population of India, whose natural tastes incline them to it, and in the end lead to beneficial results, especially if the more valuable description of timber trees were cultivated.

THE "BLACK PLAGUE" IN PERSIA.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—Advices received here from Trabzeez, a large walled city in the Province of Azerbaijan, in north Persia, announce that the black plague has broken out in Persian Koordistan.

A KENTUCKY TORNADO.

Paris, Ky., June 23.—A tornado struck the northern portion of this city at 6:30 P. M., demolishing ten or twelve houses, including the colored Methodist Church, uprooting a large number of trees and doing other damage. Only two persons were injured, one seriously.

At Nicholasville, Ky., lightning struck a house igniting two kegs of powder. The explosion demolished the building, seriously injuring a colored woman.

Grant does not have any more 2rd term visions. There was too much investigation.

CENTRE COUNTY OF OLD.

Its History—Reading for the Centennial Year.

[*Concluded.*]

Milesboro,

Is two miles north of Bellefonte, on the turnpike; it is quite a brisk village—containing between 40 and 50 dwellings, and two churches, Baptist and Methodist, in and near it—a foundry, iron works, forge, axe factory and mills. The Bald Eagle canal passes through it. A woollen factory was started here some years ago. The briskness is owing much to the energy of Gen. Miles, and a few other enterprizing individuals.

Boalsburg,

On the main branch of Spring creek, 10 miles southwest of Bellefonte, at the upper end of Penn's valley, is a pleasantand thriving village. It contains about 35 dwellings, a store and tavern, a Lutheran church, a grist mill, woollen factory, and a number of mechanics' shops. The country around it is pretty well improved. It is a German settlement.

The following, copied from the Weekly Messenger, printed at Chambersburg, is introduced here, as being of unusual occurrence.

Boalsburg, Centre co. Pa., Jan. 21, 1846.

On the 12th of November last, a son of Mr. Christian Hoffer, of Potter township, of this county, who is about 21 years of age, was attacked with a bilious cholic, but soon afterwards recovered so far as to be able to attend his usual employment.

Nine days after this, as he returned to his house in the evening from labor, he was again seized with such violent pain, that his system began evidently to sink under it. By prompt medical treatment, however, he was relieved of his pain in the course of a few hours. A fever followed, which continued to be perfectly rational. On the fourth or fifth day following, he began to speak, exhort, sing and pray, in sleep. When he awoke, he had no recollection of what had happened during his sleep, except that he had dreamed. He soon recovered his bodily health to such an extent, that his physician pronounced him well. He, however, had some kind of presentiment that something extraordinary would transpire in his case, which the result has shown was by no means unfounded.

On the evening of the 11th of December, after he had been reading for a short time in the bible, he complained of having very unpleasant sensations in his head, and as he attempted, in accordance with the advice of his friends, to seat himself upon the bed, he fell suddenly upon the floor.

For a short time he was insensible, and when he recovered his senses, he was unable to speak a word; yea, not so much as to utter the least sound. His countenance was calm, and by signs he gave those present to understand that he desired paper, ink and pen, to write. As these were handed to him, he wrote various things with readiness; amongst others, "that on the fourth or fifth night following he would either die or speak." Contrary to his wishes, his physician put a large blister upon him, to which he submitted only after much persuasion.

On the second day following, he wrote to the physician, "That he esteemed him highly; that his sickness was not that which he thought it was; that his liver was not swollen, as his physician thought; if it were so, he would certainly experience something of it, &c." He urgently requested the physician not to put another blister upon him, and also not to give him any more medicine, at least not before Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, when, should he yet live and still be unable to speak, he would cheerfully comply with his prescriptions. To which the physician assented.

On Sunday, the 14th of December, he wrote that he wished to see me on Monday evening, and requested that I should hold a prayer me

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

THURSDAY JUNE 29, 1876.

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
J. M. GILLILAND, Secy. H. F. SANKEY, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening, on or after each full moon in the Odd Fellows Hall.
C. F. HERLACHER, Secy. W. B. MINGLE, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, P of H, meets on Saturday afternoon on or after each full moon, at their Hall.
J. J. ARNEY.

Y. M. C. A. of Centre Hall, meets in the basement of the Lutheran church, as follows: DEVOTIONAL MEETINGS, 2nd and 4th Friday evenings of each month. YOUNG MEN'S PRAYER MEETING, 1st and 3rd Friday evenings. BUSINESS MEETINGS, the 5th Friday evening of all months having five Fridays.
M. DERSTINE, President. W. A. KRISE, Secretary.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Our friends will oblige by sending on Items of local news in their locality, give us the facts only, and we will put them in shape, also notices of deaths and marriages.

Any one sending us the names of five new Subscribers, with the *cash*, will be entitled to receive the REPORTER one year free.

The REPORTER being read by nearly every body on this side of the county, where it has a larger circulation than any two papers, will be found the best medium for advertising business, sales, &c. &c.

☞ Subscribers to the REPORTER, residing outside of Centre county, should remit us 10 cents, yearly, for postage which we will pay here; this reduces the postage to one half, as the sum paid by them for one year's postage was 20 cts.

——Next week being the 4th of July week—there will be no paper published from this office.

——Our farmers are making hay. The crop is a pretty fair one.

——Bellefonte has perfected its program (me) for a busten 4th of July celebration. Ditto most all towns throughout the country.

——Ossman, at Spring Mills, makes good flour. Try him.

——All the Centre Hall stores have agreed to close on the 4th of July. Right.

——The corner stone of the New Lutheran church, at Laurelton, Union county, Pa., was laid on Sunday, the 18th inst.

——Mingle & Brisbin killed a fine large beef on Monday, which would make the mouths of the lovers of good steak water. They always kill the best.

——One of H. R. Smith's sons, of Earleystown, brought a number of tall rye stalks to this office, the longest measuring 7 feet, 2 inches, and have plenty that carry their heads so high. Also some tall wheat. Squire Smith is a good farmer, and his tall rye and wheat is a favorable omen for the St. Louis nominess, whose majorities will be so large that no radical team can Wheel 'er in.

——Milroy intends to have a big Fourth of July celebration. On the program (that's our spelling) we find orations, reading of the Declaration, Parade, firing of artillery, ringing of bells, 300 horsemen in procession, 10 Sabbath Schools, brass bands, masons, grangers and odd fellows in regalia, free dinner to all, fire-works and balloon ascension in the evening. Everybody is invited.

——The new church erected by the Lutheran congregation of Hartleton, Pa., was dedicated to the service of the Triune God on Sunday, 11. The consecration sermon was delivered by Rev. F. W. Conrad, D. D., of Philadelphia. The church is a plain, brick edifice 40 by 60 feet, with a belfry, basement, lecture and Sunday-school room, 30 by 35, and will seat about 350 hearers. It is located in the centre of the village and is surmounted with a fine sounding bell. The entire cost of the building and lot was $5,400, all of which had been provided for, except $1,000. Upwards of $1,500 was subscribed and paid after the exercises of the dedication were concluded in the morning, and the balance was made up in the evening, so that the house of the Lord is unencumbered with debt.

——Mr. Philip Moyer, of Pine Creek, Haines township, died suddenly on last Sunday morning. He was in bed and said he did not wish to get up, as he felta little unwell, and when called upon a short time afterwards he was found in a dying condition, and expired about 9 o'clock. Mr. Moyer had lain a year or more from a dropsical affection, but seemed to have recovered about six months ago, since which time he looked hale, but last Sabbath the grim messenger of death gave him a sudden call, and leaves us the old warning that in the midst of life we are in death.

——Sechler & Co., never lack in anything you want in the grocery line. They keep all. They sell every grade of everything. They have reduced prices to a cash basis. All can buy there and save money and get the best the market affords. They keep a first class establishment in every particular. No disappointment in what you get. You can rely on what they say and sell. They do no extorting business. They desire a large custom and offer the proper inducements for it to all. Go and see them; talk with them; examine their groceries and prices, and buying will follow of itself, for they never fail to convince any reasonable man or woman that they keep the best goods, and at the lowest figures. In the Bush house block you find Sechler & Co.

——Mr. S. M. Spangler, of Miles township, has eight cotswold mixed ewes, which gave birth to seventeen lambs, which are doing well. The one with triplets, raised triplets last year. Of each of the three he clipped three dollar's worth of wool, and then sold each at $4 per head. Who can beat Simon on the sheep question?

——We are indebted to Rev. E. J. Wolf, Prof. of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History and New Testament Exegesis, of the Theo. Seminary, Gettysburg, for semi-centennial catalogue of that institution.

——The communication of "Democrat" is too abusive of one of the candidates for associate judge to appear in our columns. The article of "Justice" relative to the unseated lands is also laid aside, as we think that matter is fully understood in most quarters, otherwise we should have given it our attention ere this, and will in the future if deemed necessary. Hold your horses—time is the best leveler.

——W. R. Bierly, Esq., left Williamsport last week en route for Wales, thers to inquire, on behalf of the reputed heirs in the vicinity of Williamsport, into their rights to an estate of about $60,000,000, known as the Johns estate, and now lying idle in Wales waiting for the rightful owners of the pile. Among the names given as claiming kinship to the fortune are the Ebners, Bennetts, Philpses, Smiths, Waters, and many others.

——A horrible miscreant walked deliberately into a certain store in this place a day or two ago and registered an awful vow that, for once in his life, at least, his wife shold haye a sensible present. As it is to be a surprise, we mention no names, but will simply state that the "sensible present" is to be a new "Domestic" sewing machine.

——See card of Henry Boozer, who does first class work in all kinds of Saddlery.

——All persons visiting Bellefonte are hereby invited to call at Zeller's Drug Store for a glass of Bower's Mead—the most healthful and popular drink of the day. It is delicious. It is a combination of the most choice and fragrant aromatics known. 29 may 4t.

——We have tried Bower's Mead at Zeller's Drug Store and it is just as good as they say it is—just the thing for a warm day—cooling and delightful. 4t.

J. S. MILLER, Fashionable Tailor, Aaronsburg. Shop few doors west of Musser's. 4may tf

☞ A new Golden Tongue Organ, one of the finest toned instruments made, for sale at this office. Also a Ryder organ, good as new. Either of these instruments offered at a bargain.

☞ Subscribers sending their subscription to this office, can see on the address on each paper, whether credit has been given—that answers same as a receipt.

——Again the careless handling of fire-arms has had a fatal result. On last Saturday, as Jewett, youngest son of Adam Bair, of Reberaburg, was examining a revolver to see whether it was loaded, and as he held the muzzle towards himself, it was accidentally discharged, the ball entered his abdomen. He breathed about 2 minutes and expired. His funeral took place on the following Monday. The boy's age was about 15 years. Let this be another warning, especially to boys to let all kinds of fire-arms alone, for with the most careful they are often attended by fatal results as Satan seems to be hidden in every gun and pistol barrel.

Since writing the above we are informed that Jewett was on his father's porch when the fatal discharge took place, and he walked into the room, saying, "Pap, I shot myself," and sank down.

We are informed that the pistol wherewith he shot himself was the same one with which Howard Condo shot himself but little over half a year ago. Jewett was a very promising youth of 16 summers and the many friends and relatives have every reason to mourn his early departure, as well as command the sympathy of the entire community.

——The Miles township Committee on Arrangements have filled up their Centennial Picnic grounds south of Kreamerville on last Saturday. All the Sabbath schools throughout Brushvalley are to celebrate on the 4th of July. A tremendous crowd is expected to participate

—— The number of patent churns runs into the hundreds and all have been failures, falling short of being any appreciable improvement upon the old churn. We are satisfied that this important want is now supplied in Foote's Patent Churn, which has the reversible motion, worked on the lever principle with the greatest ease, and making altogether a pleasant past-time to churn butter instead of the worry attending it with the old churn. Any boy or girl can operate the Foote churn, and a single glance when in operation proves that it has merit. They are made of all sizes, and can be used in any cream or stone jar. Mr. J. W. M'Cleary, of Gettysburg, is now in this valley, with these churns, and will stay at the Old Fort about a week where it can be seen.

——Bellefonte is making preparations for a big celebration on the Fourth. Milesburg will also celebrate. Ditto Reebersburg.

——A subscriber at Orangeville, Ill., a few days ago sent us $2 per mail, on the Reporter, but as he did not sign his name to the letter, we can not give him credit. If this meets his eye, let him send his name at once.

——Warm weather this week with occasional thunder gusts.

——The Centre Hall brass band is engaged to play at Bellefonte on the 4th of July.

——Luse and Murray's reapers advertised in the Reporter are already gone. Advertise in a paper that all read.

——Gody's Lady's Book for July is at hand, and as usual is rich in every department that can interest the fair sex.

——The Nursery for July is here, to the delight of the little folks. It is just *the* magazine for little boys and girls.

A man recently died in Zurich who for thirty years made a remarkably big fool of himself. When young he fell in love, and then became jealous. While in this condition he offended his sweetheart, who, to punish him, made him swear that he would not speak for twelve months. He swore. But she died before the twelve months elapsed, and the lover concluded to remain dumb until he rejoined her in the next world. He kept his word, and for thirty years was never heard to speak, except when he stepped on a banana peeling.

A Malteese cat was sent by express from Williamsport to Columbia on the 5th of May, leaving her kittens behind. On the 5th of June she arrived at her former home at Williamsport, and kindly greeted her kittens after a month's absence. She escaped from her new home at Columbia and made her way on foot to Williamsport, 120 miles.

In Los Angeles, Cal., is a family with nine varieties of children. The husband and wife have each been married twice before and had one child at each former marriage, which makes four children, each one having different parents. The present wife's former husbands had each been married before, leaving a child by their former wives, which makes six children of different parents. The present husband's two former wives had previously married, leaving each one child, making eight of different parents. The present husband and wife by this marriage have one child, making nine, all living, and no two having the same parents.

A CARD TO THE AMERICAN PUBLIC.

For many years we have made two medicines suited for the ailments of a vast class of sufferers. Thousands of cures have been made by them, and in fact, the word failure could never be coupled with them. But within the last two years counterfeits of our medicines have sprung up, dangerous in their close imitation of ourtrade mark. To secure the people we have placed upon each genuine box of Holloway's Pills and Holloway's Ointment the fac smilie of the signature of our Agent, Mr. Jos. Haydock. To counterfeit this is a felony. We shall relentlessly pursue any one who imitates this with the utmost vigor of the law. We most earnestly beg that the great mass of the American people will aid us in our efforts to protect their health, and help us in our task of bringing these most unprincipled men to the bar of justice. Uniformly refuse to purchase Medicines purporting to be ours unless Mr. Jos. Haydock's signature is attached to each Box of Pills or Pot of Ointment and the end will soon be reached.

The public's obedient servants.
HOLLOWAY & CO.

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the live-stock, waggons, agricultural implements, &c., in possession of Daniel Horner, are the property of the undersigned, and will be left in his possession at my pleasure. GEO. DURST.

LEWISBURG, CENTRE & SPRUCE CREEK RAILROAD.

Proposals for Cross Ties

WILL be received until July 10 next, for furnishing Cross Ties for that part of the Railroad, extending from Laurelton to Spring Mills.

Forms of specifications can be obtained on application to the President, Col. Eli Slifer at Lewisburg.

J. P. Coburn, Esq., at Aaronsburg.
R. H. Duncan, Esq., Spring Mills.
Wm. Wolf, Esq., Centre Hall.
GEO. W. LEUFFER,
22 jun td. Chief Engineer.

FINANCIAL REPORT OF POTTER SCHOOL DISTRICT.
June 5th, 1875.
A. H. Hosterman, Treasurer.

		Dr.
To am't. Duplicate		$4,798 90
do	Loans	600 00
do	State Appropriation	541 26
do	County Treasurer	58 35
do	Tuition fees, (Gregg tp.)	23 52
do	Rec'd D. F. Luse, Col.	3 96
do	do S. M. Swartz, " 1874	21 64
do	Progress Grange, (rent)	9 00
do	John Shannon, (Strays)	2 22
do	Rec'd from other sources	63 24
		$6,152 09
June 5, 1875.	Contra	Cr.
By Am't Paid for building and furnishing houses		$1,145 00
By am't pd. for rent & repairing		34 98
do	do Teachers wages	2,977 30
do	do Fuel & Contingencies	385 94
		385 94
do	Abatement	158 73
do	Trens per cent	109 43
do	Debt and Interest paid	822 30
do	Salary of Sec'y	30 00
do	Exonerations and other expenditures	115 74
do	Cash paid to successor	75 00
By Order of J. Bitner " "		54 24
By amount to collect		283 43
		$6,152 09

W. A. KERR, Sec'y. D. RHINESMITH, Prest.

TURKEY.

Terrible Massacre in Bulgaria—30,000 Persons killed.

London, June 23.—The Daily News publishes a letter from its Constantinople correspondent, dated June 10th, giving the details of the atrocities committed in Bulgaria by the Bashi-Bazouks, the Turkish irregular troops. The writer says all moveable property has been plundered, houses and villages burned, and old men, women and children indiscriminately slaughtered. It is estimated that the province which heretofore yielded to the Government an annual revenue of $4,000,000, will not pay one quarter that sum this year, or for years to come. Various estimates place the number of lives sacrificed at from 28,000 to 30,000. The correspondent names thirty-seven villages known to have been destroyed.

Among the refugees, the number of whom is very small, there is not a girl over ten years of age. In the village of Serustitza, the district of Phillippopolis, 1,500 persons are known to have been killed. This village consisted of 400 houses, and was prosperous and peaceful. Every house has been burned and the inhabitants killed, except a few women and children who took refuge in Phillippopolis, and some women who were carred off by the Bashi-Bazouks. These cruelties have made a great impression at Constantinople, and the English Ambassador has had an interview with the Government to put an end to them.

CROOK'S COMMAND HAS A SHARP FIGHT WITH THE SIOUX.

Omaha, June 23.—The following has just been received at the department headquarters from Captain Nickeson, and to General Crook, dated "Camp, South Fork Tongue river, June 19, via. Fetterman, 23d. We had a sharp fight on Rosebud creek, on the morning of the 17th inst., lasting several hours. Our losses were nine men killed and twenty-one wounded. Captain Henry, of the Third cavalry, is the only officer hurt; he is severely wounded in the face. We won the fight and camped on the field. The Indians made the attack and had a force they no doubt believed sufficient to whip this command.

CROOKED WHISKY SENTENCES.

Chicago, June 24.—In the United States circuit court this morning Colonel Jussen, on behalf of the defendants in the whisky cases, asked for a stay of sentence. Judge Blodgett, however, overruled the motion and pronounced the following sentences: A. C. Hesing, to pay a fine of $5,000 and to be imprisoned in the county jail for the term of two years; O. B. Dickenson and Jonathan Able, distillers, each a fine of $1,000 and three months in the county jail; Simon Powell, a fine of $3,000 and six months in the county jail; H. B. Miller, ex-county treasurer, a fine of $3,000 and six months in the county jail; F. L. Reed, a fine of $10,000 and one day in the county jail; H. G. Phalasm and David Bush, each a fine of $1,000 and three months in the county jail; William Cooper a fine of $200 and three months imprisonment in the county jail; R. P. Hutchins and David Cochrane, a fine of $1,000 and three months in the county jail; Geo. T. Borroughs, a fine of $3,000 and one year in the county jail. Ex-Alderman Hildreth was called, but did not appear, and it is supposed he has gone to Canada.

SERBIA READY FOR A RUPTURE WITH TURKEY.

Austria's Frontier Provinces to be Declared in a State of Siege.

Vienna, June 24.—The Political Correspondence to-day publishes intelligence from Belgrade, stating that all arrangements have been made for the Serbian army taking up its strategical positions by the 27th of June. Should a rupture with the Porte ensue—which appears very probable, though by no means as yet unavoidable—warlike action is scarcely likely to commence before the first days of July. It is possible that Prince Milan will leave the capital the beginning of next week and issue a proclamation resembling a war manifesto, and then join the army at Belgrade.

Serbian Batteries to the Frontier.

Belgrade, June 24.—A battery of field and siege artillery was despatched to the frontier to-day. The reserves which have been called out for service number 6,000 men, and are divided into thirty companies.

Austria Taking Action.

London, June 24.—A special despatch from Berlin to the Daily Telegraph says that Austria purposes declaring her provinces adjoining Serbia and Herzegovina in a state of siege, in order to check the growing Slav agitation.

The special despatch from Vienna to the Daily News says that 20,000 refugees will be interned in Croatia to prevent their intercourse with the insurgents. The same despatch also says the Cretan Assembly have sent a memorial to Constantinople, asking that a Christian native be appointed Governor and requesting other reforms.

HOW WORTH MAKES THE WOMAN.

[New York Correspondence St. Louis Republican.]

Very many ladies of this city send regularly to the great man dressmaker, Worth, in Paris, for their dresses, both summer and winter. Do not for a moment suppose all these woman have seen Worth. The greater proportion send a photograph to him, with a description of the complexion, color of hair, eyes, &c. It is not an infrequent occurrence to have the photograph returned to the owner with regrets at being unable "to compose a toilet for Madame." A lady of high fashion in this city relates how she went to Worth on one occasion to have a number of dresses made. He asked her to walk across the room. It was a medium-sized apartment. When she was about half across, he called to her from the sofa where he was sitting, "Madame, that is enough, I cannot invent a dress for you; your figure does not please me. Good morning, Madame." A mother and daughter in this city, charming women, but newly rich and over-anxious about dress, wear the most exquisite toilets of Worth's composition, which are entirely unique. They have never been to Paris or "waddled through the Tuileries," yet Worth has seen them—that is, he has their life-sized pictures; he admires them, and sends them poetical and ravishing dresses.

A big lot of changes have taken place in Grant's cabinent lately. All the chaps who did not go against Blaine are walking out. Bristow has resigned, and the P. M. General is about to resign. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. New, is also going to resign. Cameron now controls Grant, and these fellows would not dance to Simon's piping at Cincinnati.

A NEW IDEA!

SOMETHING FOR ALL.

Being an axiom acknowledged by all, that the cash system, (or pay as you go,) is the most pleasant and safest,—as an incentive to more fully establish *that* system,—the undersigned therefore offer to the public a Premium of 50 cts. in Goods, on bills to the amount of $5.00, and 50 cts. premium on all bills increased to the amount of $5.00, etc. (viz. on a bill to the amount of $10.00, we will pay $1.00 premium, in goods, for Cash or Produce.

We have READY MADE CLOTHING which we offer at *GREATLY REDUCED PRICES*, for Cash.

We thank our patrons for past patronage and all who will avail themselves of the inducement presented.

STROHM & SWARTZ,
22 Jun 3m. Churchville.

VALUABLE FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offer the valuable farm, belonging to the estate of David Ertle, dec'd., at private sale. This farm lies 2 miles west of Madisonburg, and contains

96 Acres of Land,

more or less, of which 70 acres are clear and under the highest state of cultivation. Thereon is erected a 2-story DWELLING HOUSE and BANK BARN, has an excellent Orchard and good water, with all other necessary conveniences. For further information apply to

THE HEIRS,
or Elias Vonada, Zion, Pa. 8jun 4t

THE LATEST TURN IN THE BEECHER-MOULTON FIGHT.

New York, June 23.—The general term of the Supreme Court of Brooklyn to-day reversed the decision given by Judge Dykman in the case of Moulton vs. Beecher, argued at Poughkeepsie. This gives Mr. Moulton the right to bring action. It is now Mr. Beecher's turn to appeal, and he can carry the case to the Court of Appeals.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER IN SPAIN.

Madrid, June 25.—A mail train on the Saragossa and Barcelona railroad ran off the track yesterday between Tauregaand Cervia. Seventeen persons were killed and thirty-seven injured.

It now appears by recent letters from Constantinople that when the late Sultan Abdul Aziz was dethroned, he was threatened with assassination if he did not conduct himself satisfactorily. His first thought when the revolution was announced to him was that he would be immediately despatched. "Are you going to kill me?" he exclaimed to the officer who told him he had been deposed. "Not unless you resist," was the reply. This officer then ordered a subordiate to take the fallen Sultan to his new quarters, adding: "If the slightest resistance is made, kill him and the whole of the party." Abdul Aziz may have committed self-murder afterward, but there were no witnesses of the deed; and the certificate of death given by the nineteen physicians who held what may be called a coroner's inquest was not the kind of document required under the circumstances.

Baltimore, June 15.—The dead bodies of two men, one of whom, aged about 28 years, had committed suicide by poison, and the other, aged about 45, by hanging, were found yesterday in the woods, in Anne Arundel and Baltimore counties, a short distance beyond Ferry Bar, the southern limit of the city. Both were Germans. Neither was indentified. The bodies showed evidence of destitution and suffering.

St. George, Utah, where Brigham Young dedicated a new Mormon temple the other day, has a population of 1,500 souls. It is located in almost a desert, and was built on the strength of a special revelation from the Lord to Brigham. The temple is a huge, ungainly-looking structure, without the least pretension to beauty, and the estimated cost is 6,000,000, to raise which oppressive tithings have been collected from the faithful.

Baden, Pa., June 19.—Baden will create a breeze next week at the Centennial, when our people introduce a young lady from here, Miss Temperance Anderson, who possesses a head of hair six feet eight inches long. She is a single lady, and no doubt will have a great many admirers upon her visit at the Centennial.

It is understood that Senator Wallace, of Pennsylvania, will be chosen permanent president of the St. Louis Convention. The chances of Hendricks for the nomination are represented as hourly improving.

DEATHS.

On 23, near Millheim, Adam Ulrich, aged 79 years, 4 months and 14 days.

At Central Point, Clearfield county, Pa. March 21st, 1876, of pneumonia, Lydia Bell, infant daughter of Dr. Wm. S. and Mertie A. Gilliland, aged 10 months and 28 days.

On Wednesday, June 7th, 1876, of diphtheria, William Murray, son of Dr. Wm. S. and Mertie A. Gilliland, aged 3 years, 11 months and 2 days.

On Saturday, June 10th, 1876, of diphtheria, John Alexander, son of Dr. Wm. S. and Mertie A. Gilliland, aged 2 years, 5 months and 29 days.

On Wednesday, June 14th, 1876, of diphtheria, Cora Virginia, daughter of Dr. Wm. S. and Mertie A. Gilliland, aged 5 years, 4 months and 7 days.

☞ Standing announcements of candidates $5.00. Communications recommending persons for office, $1.50 to $2.00.

We are authorized to announce that Maj Samuel Frank, of Rebersburg, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Potter, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic rules.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. H. Miller, of Harris township, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic rules.

MARKETS.

Chicago, June 24.—Wheat, August $1 01@; seller July 1 03@1 03¼. Corn seller August 45¢; seller July 46¢ Oats seller July 29½@29¾; seller June 29½@29¾. Rye 68¢. Barley, seller June 57@58.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, June 24.—Flour, ex $4 25@4 50; High grades 7 25@8 75. Wheat, no 1 45@1 48; do white 1 37@1 45. Corn, white 58, yellow 56½@56. Oats, western white 31@31. Petroleum, refined 14@14¼.

MILROY MARKETS, corrected weekly by D. Shelmire,

Clover Seed $8 00 to $8 50.
Beef $6 to $7,00 per 100 lbs.
Corn 45c to 50c.
Rye 65c to 70
Soft Nova Scotia Plaster $8; ground $10 per ton.
White Wheat $1 25 to $1 30.
Red " $1 25 to $1 30.
Barley 70c to 75.
Timothy $2 to 2 50.
Plaster in Stone $7 75 to $8.
Salt 1 40 to 1 50.
Oats 32c to 35c.
Potatoes 25c to 30c.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1 20 Red 120....Rye 75 Corn ears 40, 45. Oats 35—Barley 90, 70....Cloverseed 5,50.....Potatoes 30 Lard per pound 8.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 20.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 10.....Ham 15. Lard per pound 8 cents,.....Buckwheat 65 cts,.....Flour per barrel retail 7,00... Nova Scotia plaster $11 50. Cayuga plaster $9,50 per 2000 lbs. Shelled corn 45 to 50

HENRY BOOZER,
Manufacturer of and Dealer in
HARNESS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c.,
CENTRE HALL, PA.

☞ Repairing of all kinds executed at short notice. 29 jun 6m.

Centennial Store.

At Potters Mills.

L. B. McENTIRE

has just returned from Philadelphia with a large and well selected stock of

Cheap Goods,

which he offers CHEAP FOR CASH or country Produce, also a large stock of LADIE'S, GENT'S, and CHILDREN'S Shoes, Gaiters as low as $1.25 per pair, and all other goods in proportion. Dry Goods, Hosiery, Linens, Embroideries, White Goods, Laces, Notions and FANCY GOODS, strictly first-class goods below the usual prices. His Grocery Department consists of the

Cheapest and Best Quality of Groceries

n Penns Valley. Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Syrups, Spices, Canned Fruits, Crackers, Cheese, and Dried Fruits etc. Queensware, Hardware Wood and Willowware and Oilcloths of every description. Hats, caps, Drugs, Oil and Paints, also Cigars, Tobacco and Confectioneries. All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods, also highest price paid.

Also—Ladies will find a full line of millinery goods, comprising the latest styles.

I thank the people of Penns Valley for their liberal patronage. 18 my 6m

Governor Hayes did one thing while he was a member of Congress that is worth remembering. He voted for the salary grab, and took his back pay.

Mr. Carl Schurz says of Gov. Hayes that he was not born to be a leader, but, on the contrary, requires one. This is a sound analysis of the man, and Hayes has already found his leader. It is old Simon Cameron, the Winnebago chief.

Mr. Blaine continues quite ill. His early departure from Washington is advised by his physicians, but it has not yet been decided that he is able to travel, nor has his destination yet been determined.

☞ There are over four thousand dollars in outstanding dues on the Reporter. This is a heavy load, and we kindly ask the reader to look at the figures upon his address label and then aid to relieve us to the amount due—send us at least a part.

AGENTS,
make no engagements till you see our
NEW BOOK,
Which in thrilling interest, sterling merit, elegance and cheapness, has absolutely no equal. It is "The Thing" for the Centennial period—takes on sight.

The North American Review says it is "deserving of unqualified praise; we anticipate for it an extensive popularity"; the Dubuque Times says "Just such a work as thousands of the American People will be glad to possess"; the Detroit Advertiser calls it "preferable to any yet published." Any active Man or Woman of good address insure large profits and steady work for a year. For full particulars, address
J. B. FORD & CO., 27 Park Place, New York. 13ap 12t.

CENTRE HALL
CASH STORE!
HERLACHER'S OLD STAND.

The Largest and Best selected Stock in Town.

Below we give some of the remarkably low prices:

	Cts.
Best Calicos & Shirting,	07
Good "	05
Brown Muslin Appleton A	09
" " Good,	06
Bleached "	8 to 15
Domestic Gingham,	10 to 15
Choice Syrups,	80 c. gal
Best N. O. Baking,	50 " "
" Rio Coffee,	28 " lb.
Good " "	25 " "
Best Roasted	30 " "
" A White Sugar,	12 " "
Brown, "	10 " "
Ladies Fancy Stripped Hose,	25 cts.
" Neckties,	12 "
" Corsets,	60 "
" Shawls,	$1,00

Extra Assortment of Hamburg Edgings.

Ladies Morrocco Shoes,	$1,75
" Gaiters (lace),	1,60
Mens Plow Shoes & Brogans,	2,25

Large variety of Children's & Misses' Buff, Button & Side lace Shoes.

DRESS GOODS.

Stupendous attraction, Stock replenished with beautiful new goods, at extremely low prices, for which we invite critical comparison.

Highest market price paid for all kinds of Produce.

Also large assortment of Hats, Caps, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Wood & Willowware. 1 June tf

JEROME SPIGELMYER.

CENTENNIAL
AT CENTRE HALL,
AT
Wolf's Old Stand.

Magnificent Stock of Spring and Summer Goods.

One Price! Low Price!

POLITE ATTENTION!

Having just returned from the East, and bought at panic prices, I am now prepared to sell cheaper than ever before. My stock consists in part of

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY,
HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
RUBBER BOOTS,
SANDALS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Gents' Underwear a speciality.

A LARGE STOCK OF
READY - MADE CLOTHING
constantly on hand. Look at the figures:

Good Cassimere Suits, $10.00
Good Cassimere Coats, $5.00

Customers will find the stock complete, and a call is all that is required to assure you that this is the best place in the valley to buy your goods.

Remember, we have but one price for everyone.

WM. WOLF.

HARDWAREand STOVES

THOMAS A. HICKS & BRO.,
(Successors to WILSON & HICKS,)

will sell HARDWARE, STOVES, Saddlery, Coach-makers' Material, Builders Hardware, of all kinds, Paints, Oils, &c. Nails, Iron and Glass a specialty, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. Childrens' Carriages, Shovel Plows, Cutting Boxes, etc. We have the best COOK STOVES and RANGES in the Market, and warrant them to be good. We keep all repairs for same, and will sell lower than elsewhere. Any one in this county, building, or dealing in this line of goods, will pay them to come and see us.

THOMAS A. HICKS & BROTHER,
Bellefonte, Pa.

JOHN F. ALEXANDER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Centre Hall and vicinity. Consultation in English or German. Has a full line of instruments for extracting teeth, Office and residence in the Luth. parsonage. 27feb tf

To the Working Class.—We can furnish you employment at which you can make very large pay, in your own localities, without being away from home over night. Agents wanted in every town and county to take subscribers for The Centennial Record, the largest publication in the United States—16 pages, 64 columns. Elegantly illustrated. Terms only $1 per year. The Record is devoted to whatever is of interest connected with the Centennial year. The great Exhibition at Philadelphia is fully illustrated in detail. Everybody wants it. The whole people feel great interest in their Country's Centennial Birthday, and want to know all about it. An elegant parlor lithograph drawing premium picture is presented free to each subscriber. It is entitled, "In remembrance of the one Hundredth Anniversary of the Independence of the United States." Sioux, 20 by 30 inches. Any one can become a successful agent, for but show the paper and picture and hundreds of subscribers are easily obtained every where. There is no business that will pay like that at present. We have many agents who are making as high as $20 per day and upwards. Now is the time. Don't delay. Remember it costs nothing to give the business a trial. Send for our circulars, terms, and sample copy of paper, which are sent free to all who apply. Do it to-day. Complete outfit free to those who decide to engage. Farmers and mechanics, and their sons and daughters make the very best agents. Address,
THE CENTENNIAL RECORD,
22 jun 4m. Portland, Maine.

BUY YOUR DRUGS FROM
RANKIN'S
Drug Store,
(NEXT DOOR TO THE DESCHNER GUN STORE.)
FRESH AND CHEAP.
Apr. 22

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.
CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO
(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)
RECEIVE DEPOSITS,
And Allow interest,
Discount Notes,
Buy and Sell,
Government Securities, Gold & Coupons
ap10'68tf

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
apr 6m.

CUMMINGS HOUSE,
Bellefonte, PA.
ISAAC MILLER, Proprietor.
The Cummings House, situate in the business portion of the town, has been thoroughly renovated, repainted and furnished new. It will be the aim of the proprietors to make it a pleasant Home for those who may favor them with their patronage. A free conveyance to and from the depot, and the best stables in town are connected with the House. 29apr

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.
BELLEFONTE, PA.
D. JOHNSON & SONS.
This well known hotel, situate in the business portion of the town, has been thoroughly renovated, repainted and furnished new. It will be the aim of the proprietors to make it a pleasant Home for those who may favor them with their patronage. A free conveyance to and from the depot, and the best stables in town are connected with the House. 29apr

WM. P. WILSON, Attorney-at-Law. Bellefonte Pa. Office in Mrs. Benner's Building, Bellefonte Pa.

JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having liens or property to sell. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the diamond, north side of the Court house, Bellefonte.

FURNITURE.

JOHN BRECHBILL,

in his elegant New Rooms, Spring street Bellefonte.

Has on hand a splendid assortment o HOUSE FURNITURE from the commonest to the most elegant.

CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SETS, SOFAS, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WOOL MATTRESSES, HAIR MAT TRESSES,

and anything wanted in the line of his business—homemade and city work. All to say, his made a speciality and keeps on hand, the largest and finest stock of

WALL PAPER.

Goods sold at reasonable rates, wholesale and retail. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. feb6-1y

D. F. FORTNEY, Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. may 14'68

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND
Panic Prices.
H. A. LARRIMER.
at the old Centre Hill stand.
Just opening a Stock of
NEW GOODS,
OLD FASHIONED PRICES!
A large variety of Ladies Dress Goods
Great Bargains in Muslins and Calicoes.
Ready-made Clothing Warranted to Suit.
His Cloths and Cassimers, Cant be excelled
His Crocery Department,
Astonishes every one in assortment and low prices,
Syrup, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Canned fruits, Domestic and Foreign Fruits, Cheese, and every other article belonging to the Grocery Department.

☞ Farmers, Mechanics and Laborers look to your interest. One dollar saved is a dollar in pocket. Then call and see at what astonishingly low prices.

☞ No trouble to show Goods, ☜
Also the choicest FAMILY FLOUR always on hand. Apr. 15, y.

Miller & Son,
CENTRE HALL, PA.
DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS
AND MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, PERFUMERY, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES FOR THE TOILET, &c., &c., &c.
PURE WINE AND LIQUORS, for medicinal purposes.
Trusses & Supporters in great variety.
Also, choice
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
and all other articles usually kept in a first class Drug Store.
Prescriptions carefully Compounded.
29oct tf MILLER & SON.

Headquarters for Boots and Shoes!
JOHN POWERS,
BOOT & SHOE MAKER
OF CENTRE COUNTY.
DIPLOMA
Awarded to John Powers for the best Fine Boots exhibited at Centre County Fair for the year 1875.

MANUFACTORY
Opposite Bush House,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
He keeps constantly on hand a full line of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
He is just opening the largest stock of Spring Goods ever brought to Bellefonte.
FINE SHOES
for ladies, kept constantly on hand.
Boots and Shoes for men and women, of all styles, quality and prices, from the most costly to the cheapest, constantly kept on hand.
WE DEFY COMPETITION! either in quality or prices. Call and examine his new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, and you will find it to your advantage. Apr21ly.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWERS.
ALEXANDER & BOWERS, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practice. May be consulted in German and English. Office in Garman's building. may28 74 tf.

Excelsior Cement.
The undersigned now manufactures Cement Warranted of a superior quality, at his kilns, near Plank Work Mills, in Halfmoon tp. This Cement has been used in large quantities upon the L. C. & S. C. R. R., and has been found highly satisfactory upon all jobs where it has been used, and as equal to any now manufactured for use in Cisterns, Water Pipes, or whatever purpose a good quality of Cement is desirable. This Cement has already been tested far and wide, and found the utmost satisfaction. Persons therefore constructing Cisterns, laying Water Pipes, &c., will find it to their advantage to bear this in mind, and also that he warrants the article as represented. J. G. MEYER,
6 apr 1y. Aaronsburg, Pa.

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,
Dentist, Millheim.
Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may8 74tf

W. F. REBER, Attorney-at-Law. Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care in Clearfield or Centre county. Office with D. F. Fortney, Bellefonte.

THE P

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Hints About Work.

Ground plaster (gypsum) is a cheap and valuable fertilizer for all the broad leaved crops—corn, potatoes, beans, etc., as well as clover. For such it may be applied early, scattering a full handful around each plant or hill. Being soluble (though slowly), it will be washed into the soil by rains. There is no reason why it should be scattered upon the leaves, as is so often recommended by some writers.

Mangels, beets or carrots may yet be sown, if not already in the ground. With roots, early sowing is of great advantage, and rich soil a necessity. In the absence of other manure, superphosphate of lime, or fine bone flour, in the drill near the seed, is of great value for the above, as also for rutabagas and turnips. Rutabagas may be sown later in the month. As a preventive against the fly, or turnip or cabbage flea, some fresh lime, "dry-slaked," with water in which some carbolic acid has been dissolved, may be dusted over the plants. This may be done as quickly as a man can walk, and five or six acres may be dressed in a day. The English farmers soak the seed in tar water, which, they say, saves the seed leaves from the flea. We have not tested this plan, but it may perhaps be worth a trial.

It is a good thing for a farmer not to be afraid of weeds. Some think and act as though they could not be killed. We know that they can be if properly managed. The secret is to start early and keep at them. Perseverance during the whole season is necessary. Harrowing the ground soon after the crops are planted, and again as soon as they are up, and then cultivate often, will nearly demolish them. Any that escape the implements should be hand pulled.

Nine hours' work in the field, now that we have so many labor saving implements, is enough for horse or man. Two hours rest at noon will be well for the horses, giving them time to eat, and opportunity to digest their food. The tenth of the time thus taken from work will be more than regained in the better health of the animals, and their ability to work the other nine hours.

In feeding oxen, it must be remembered that they are ruminating animals, and need to be fed differently from horses. Having a large stomach, an ox needs coarse food to fill it. An ox, therefore, is not refreshed by a feed of fine meal; but is by one of cut hay or straw and meal mixed, and the noon feed for oxen should be of this kind. Give ample time for feeding and rest at the noon spell.

Cows are now in their flush of milk, and it is the harvest time of the dairy. June butter is the best of the year; the fresh grass gives both rich color and the best flavor. To preserve these, every operation of the dairy should be done with scrupulous cleanliness. The quality of the feed should be looked to, for the quality of the milk depends upon it. The best calves should be retained and raised to make dairy cows, instead of sending them to the butcher.

Lambs should be pushed forward by giving the ewes a little extra feed at night. A handful of mixed bran and crushed oats, daily, for each ewe, will greatly increase the milk, and help to rear hardy and large lambs. Guard against cold storms after shearing, and free the lambs from the ticks, which gather upon them, after the ewes are shorn, either by dipping or hand picking. A boy or girl can soon clear a few lambs of ticks, by killing the insects with a pair of sharp pointed scissors. Both the ticks and their eggs should be nipped with the points of the scissors.

Allow pigs a run in a piece of clover an orchard. It would be good for the pigs, and prevent much damage from insects, if the orchard were kept as a pasture for swine, and managed so that there should always be some green crop in it for them to consume. Clover might be made to alternate with rye for this purpose. Spring pigs, intended for the butcher in the fall, should have as much grain, or boiled potatoes, as they will eat. There is nothing better for them than boiled potatoes, mixed with either corn or barley meal. Stock hogs will do well upon a clover pasture, and an ear or two of corn daily. Fresh water should be given in abundance. Regular feeding and watering morning and night, should not be neglected, because other work presses. Remember that hog cholera and other diseases are invariably caused by neglect or proper precaution.

Clover as well as grass should be cut before the bloom is past. Prepare everything for haying, that there may be no delay when the work commences. In the Northern States orchard grass and clover must be cut near the end of June, and timothy soon after. Hay for sale, may be cut somewhat later, as it will be heavier, though coarser, than that cut early.

All tools not required for use, should be carefully stowed away, and those needed should be put in the best order. Keep all tools bright and sharp, and machines should be oiled at the bearings, and greased with tallow and black lead at the gearings. See that all the bolts and nuts are tight.—*Agriculturist.*

Questions and Answers.

A shorthorn breeder being asked in the American farmers' club why he preferred the shorthorns to other breeds, replied: "Because there is more profit in them, there is more of them, and you can get more out of them." He also asserted that the young stock bring the highest of prices; the cows give the richest of milk, which makes the best of butter, and that they have no superior for beef, therein combining, according to his experience, more good qualities than any other breed of cattle. They are, furthermore, kind and gentle, are hearty feeders, make good breeders and good mothers, and are the best known for improving native stock.

Is Hungarian grass good for sheep?

According to several successful sheep breeders it may be fed with good results, only care must be taken to cut it early enough and have it properly cured. It should be cut while in bloom, and stacked or stored in the barn as soon as cut. The value of any grass that is to be fed in a cured state is lessened by allowing it to ripen the seed before cutting, and this is particularly the case with the grass in question. When properly cut and cured sheep prefer Lungarian hay to any other.

Is green food essential to poultry?

Yes, at all seasons of the year; when fowls are confined to limited quarters it should be supplied to them. In winter they can have cabbage, chopped turnips, etc. In the early spring pasture sods thrown into the hennery will be ravenously eaten; or if the fowls can be given free access to the fields the new grass will be equally acceptable and beneficial. Young chickens, when not allowed to run free, should have an ample supply of cut or pulled grass each day.

How about oil cake for horses, sheep and cattle.

When judiciously given it is beneficial, but too many farmers make the mistake of not using it with other kinds of nutritive food. Oil cake is intended for the purpose of assisting in the assimiliation of other food in the production of fat, and is also given to horses, broken into small pieces, to improve their condition. Sheep and cattle are fond of it, but horses sometimes refuse it. When fed to horses the quantity should never exceed one pound per day.

What are the indications of a good milch cow, aside from any particular breed? That is to say, what distinction is to be observed in the selection between a cow intended for the dairy and one intended for the butcher?

The milch cow should be thin and hollow in the neck, narrow in the breast and point of the shoulder, light in the forequarters, and showing in no part much disposition to put on fat. The udder should be full and round and of equal size and substance throughout, and thin to the touch. If it feels coarse and lumpy the bag will contain but little milk, and if it shows more behind than in front the milk will fall off soon after calving. The teats should stand square, at equal distances, and should neither be very large nor very thick toward the udder, but about equal, yet ending in a point. Care should also be taken to select a cow of kindly temper, as such an one gives far less trouble than those of nervous, vicious dispositions, and generally parts with the milk more readily, besides possessing it in greater quantities.

Domestic Hints.

MOTHS IN CARPETS.——Wet a thick cloth in cold water, lay it on the carpet and steam with a hot iron.

STOVE POLISH.—By placing a piece of camphor, about the size of a hickory nut, in the stove blacking, the blacking will adhere through the greatest heat.

TO STOP LEAKS IN BOILERS.—Get one ounce muriatic acid, add what scraps of zinc it will dissolve, then add one-third water, cork bottle tight, scrape clean around the leak, wash thoroughly with the preparation, then melt and apply soft solder. Every kind of tin or copper vessel can be mended in this way.

TO MAKE SOFT SOAP.—Twelve pounds white potash, twenty four pounds grease. Dissolve the potash in one pailful of cold water; melt the grease and pour in. Let it stand one day; then add water—a pailful at a time—till it becomes of the proper consistency, say a pailful each morning, stirring well. Two or three pailfuls of lye in place of the water improves it, but is not necessary. This quantity will make nearly a barrel of good soap.

TO REMOVE IRON RUST, ETC.—Get salts of lemon at any druggist's, moisten the linen, apply the salt, and lay the linen in the sun; the rust will almost immediately disappear. Oxalic acid used with care will do. If a stain remains, use Javelle water, which is composed of sal soda and lime, and sold by druggists; rinse in clear water. Ink stains are removed in the same way; if a brown stain remains, use Javelle water. Javelle water is the only thing sure to remove mildew.

The Fodder Value of Apples.

In his investigation of the fodder value of apples, Prof. Storer confirms the observations of other chemists, to the effect that apples are very poor in nitrogen. The flesh of Baldwins and Russets yielded 15.7-17.5 per cent. of dry organic matter (the rest being water and mineral matters), and only 0.21-0.27 per cent. of albuminoids. Apple pomace contained 22.3 per cent. of dry organic matter, and 0.98 per cent. albuminoids. Leaving the water out of account, the dry matter of the flesh of apples contains 1.43 per cent. of albuminoids, while the dry matter of potatoes has 8.54, and pumpkin 17.32 per cent of albuminoids. From these facts two interesting conclusions are to be drawn. First, the small amount of nitrogen explains at least one reason for the low value of apples for feed and for manure; and, second, to make economical fodder from apples or pomace, food rich in nitrogen should be added. In this way not only the sugar, but also the pectose, of which apples are largely composed, may be economically utilized as food.

The Granary of the World.

The New York *Sun* claims that the United States is destined to be—if not now entitled to be called—the granary of the world, and supports the assertion by figures which show that of the bread eaten by the millions of Great Britain, the United States furnishes nearly fifty per cent. of the wheat. That our export trade is growing is vouched for by the fact that from January 1st, 1876, 10,000,000 bushels of wheat were shipped from the port of New York alone, against 6,400,000 bushels for the corresponding period of 1875.

The future growth of the exports of flour and grain from the United States cannot be measured. During the last six years it has increased from 27,978,669 bushels in 1869 to 107,243,158 bushels in 1874. With undiminished land resources, we can supply almost any conceivable demand. In the very nature of things that demand must largely increase. The principal customer, Great Britain, received from that port alone, from September 1st, 1874, to September 1st, 1875, of wheat, 21,871,264 bushels; of corn, 10,488,933 bushels. In the very best crop years she looks abroad for bread. With a population of over 32,000,000, in 1875, her supposed requirements of wheat and flour for home consumption (not including seed), at the rate of five and one-half bushels per capita, amounted to 22,293,125 quarters, of which she imported 11,770,372 quarters. While her total home production of wheat falls so largely short of her requirements for home consumption, the acreage of the United Kingdom, including the Channel islands, under crops of grain has actually diminished from 11,755,053 acres in 1870 to 11,368,059 acres in 1875. It will thus be seen how entirely Great Britain is dependent on foreign countries for very nearly fifty per cent. of the bread annually eaten by over 32,000,000 of people, and how extremely precarious becomes her situation in the case of the failure or partial failure of her grain crop.

In the event of such a calamity to the people of Great Britain, their principal sources of supply would be from this country. The natural and artificial facilities for transportation by water in North America are unequaled by any other great division of the earth; and the railway facilities are unparalleled. The United States and the Canadas share alike in these mixed transportation facilities, and are competitors for the vast and growing carrying trade between the interior and the Atlantic seaboard ports. The low rates of transportation from the interior to the seaboard have enabled the United States to supply more than one-half of the wheat and flour imported into Great Britain, while we have almost the monopoly of British corn imports—namely: in 1874 the total imports of maize into the United Kingdom were 17,693,625 cwts., of which the United States supplied 13,454,617 cwts. In 1874 the United States sent to Great Britain, of wheat, 27,206,052 cwts., and British North America only 4,206,652 cwts. Russia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Turkey and the Austrian territories are being gradually driven out of the grain markets of Great Britain, by the ability to lay down American grain in British ports at such rates as almost defy competition.

A Magician's Marketing.

Professor Herrmann, the prestidigitateur, went a marketing in Cincinnati with an invited company of Bohemians, and certainly "astonished the natives." To buy eggs from a fine old farmer woman, break them and find silver and gold pieces in each until further sales at ruling market prices were refused, was of the simplest of his tricks. To pull eggs out of the mouth of a huckster, or to shake silver and gold out of his hair, were introductory feats only. Most noteworthy, perhaps, of his feats was the twisting off the head of a pigeon, and, upon the indignant owner asking pay, restoring the bird to life—to such vigorous life, indeed, that the bird flew away, compelling Herrmann to pay for his joke after all. The party returned to the hotel, where Herrmann tore a pack of fifty-two cards into eighths, again proving that gigantic strength, especially in the forearm and fingers, are as essential to such marvelous success as Herrmann's in "sleight of hand" as are skill, quickness of hand and eye, and early and careful training in the wonders of optics and optical delusion.

Wouldn't "Stop the Paper."

A man called in the other day, says the Dexter (Me.) *Gazette*, and requested us to stop the paper. We thought the matter over, and concluded not to do it. We have got presses and other machines in here that cost about $2,000, types almost without number, and other materials necessary for running a first-class local paper and job printing establishment, and we can't and won't stop this paper and things connected therewith, to gratify the whim of man, woman, or child, in the circle of our association. We did, however, consent to remove the man's name from our list book, which was quite another thing. We hope we shall not again be requested to "stop the *Gazette*," for unless our mind undergoes a great change we shall not do it.

A Perfect Day.

The earth is wrapped in a dream of bliss,
In a rest complete;
And the touch of the air is like a kiss,
Comforting, sweet.

And the tiny creatures are singing low
As a lullaby;
And the watching silence doth stir and glow
As the wind creeps by.

And there is the sun's own mantle flung
On the chestnut tops,
And yonder are tangled rainbows hung
With shimmering drops.

And over the things so soon to die
Is a gentler law,
A hush of peace and a tenderer sky
Than the summer saw.

Open the windows wide to-day,
Where a soul may dwell,
In the heart of a palace grand and gay,
Or a prison cell.

Oh, look, ye happy, till pleasure grows
To a nobler thing;
Till you bring your joy as the amber flows,
For an offering.

And look, ye weary, till grief and pain
Transfigured shine;
Rejoice for the crimson glory's gain,
The holiest sign.

Oh, mourn ye never that hope is lost,
That rest delays;
They are after summer and after frost,
These weetest days.

Often and often will skies be gray,
And hearts be sad;
But the Lord hath made us a perfect day—
Let us be glad.

A NEW YORK ESTATE.

The Great Thousand-Acre Farm that Ben Halladay Fenced In in Westchester County—An Interesting Description.

In 1868 Ben Halladay, the well known Western mail contractor, bought an immense farm in Westchester county, N. Y., and at once begun the arrangement of a country house that should be similar in plan and adornment to the great properties of English noblemen. He bought, says a *Sun* correspondent, at first only a few hundred acres, but gradually extending his domain from time to time, he at length brought into his possession nearly 1,000 acres of the best farming lands of New York State. He presented the whole territory to his wife, and she took entire charge of the laying out and adornment of the grounds. The construction of a suitable dwelling house was at once commenced. On a swelling knoll about four miles from the village of White Plains the foundations of the house were laid, the site being about a quarter of a mile from the turnpike that winds from White Plains to Harrison. The rock of which the house is constructed is a blue granite, and it was quarried from the farm. The building is constructed in a peculiar style, being a union of English and German architecture. Outside it is entirely completed, but inside the rooms are unfinished and the walls have simply a covering of lath and plaster. They are bare of furniture and carpets, and have a moldly, abandoned look. The walls are three stories in height, and on the western side is a tall stone tower, capped by a beautiful slate roof. Inside the building everything has a drear and desolate look. In the basement, which is moldy and drear, are many rooms, cellars, laundries, wine rooms, furnaces, and coal apartments; in the second story is a long, unfinished dining room that would seat at least fifty persons, and in addition there are suites of rooms whose object may only be guessed. From the first story a bare flight of pine stairs, broad enough for the ascent of a column of soldiers, leads up to the second story. In this story are almost numberless rooms that may be used for almost any purpose. Some are square, some circular, and all are provided with every modern appliance. The rooms are finished with different kinds of wood, and while in one apartment there may be a contrast of oak and American walnut, in another is a chestnut and tropic wooded embellishment.

From the highest window of the granite tower there is a glorious view. For miles and miles in every direction roll the green, glossy knolls and valleys of a land that is perfect in symmetry and beauty. To the north and west in the misty horizon are the Palisades and sleepy villages of the Hudson, to the south is a velvet spread of hills and dales, and on the southeast is the blue water of the sound. To fill up the picture are brooks, woodlands, hillocks, green meadows, and the tall church spires and white walled houses of country villages.

Around the fertile acres of the Ophir Farm, as the estate of Mr. Halladay is called, and is named on the bars of the great iron entrance gates, runs a tall granite wall capped with smooth cut stone. This wall was built by special contract, and it cost $40 a rod. It incloses the entire farm, and within its circuit are a multitude of farmhouses and rural cottages, in which dwell many tenants of the estate. There are two entrances to the Ophir Farm; one is at the southeast and the other is at the north, and each has a massive stone gatehouse and solid graveled drives. Just east of the stone dwelling, in a grassy valley near the turnpike, stands a small Gothic edifice of granite, in which Mrs. Halladay, who was a devout Catholic, rigorously performed the duties of her faith. A long, winding, white graveled lane leads from the chateau down a sloping hill to the entrance of the church. A few granite steps lead up to a landing under a heavy stoned porch, on the side of which are Pontifical statues in Parian marble. Inside the chapel are a dozen or more velvet clad seats that stand before a little altar, on which are golden candlesticks, figures of the crucifixion, and waxen candles. Many bronze statues of saints line the altar, and a beautiful painting of the Immaculate Conception is hung at the rear of the altar. At the north and outside of the chapel is the tomb of the family, in which are buried Mrs. Halladay and her children. On one side of the church is the room, separated by hardwood blinds, in which the choir sang their Catholic songs. West from the stone mansion, in a smooth, curving valley, are the farmhouses, the cattle yards, the breeding stables, and many offices that are used for the business of the farm.

Beyond the farmhouses to the west is probably the most magnificent apple orchard in eastern New York. It covers scores of acres, and as the trees are all full grown, they shed a perpetual summer shade over the ground. The crops of this orchard were in years past as wonderful as the stories of the "Arabian Nights." It is said that in past seasons they amounted to tens of thousands of bushels of fruit.

When Mr. Halladay bought the Ophir Farm he was in the full flood of his financial prosperity. He was the owner of the overland stage route, and was speculating in beef on the plains that brought him thousands upon thousands of dollars. His mail pay from the government on the overland route amounted to about $1,500,000 a year, and from his stages he received about $1,500 a day. He also owned a steamship line from San Francisco to Portland, Oregon; a line from California to the Sandwich islands, and a line to Australia. At this time it was estimated that he was worth about $10,000,000. Soon he sold out all his steamship lines, and invested his money in the San Francisco and Oregon railroad. This investment failed, and thereafter Mr. Halliday steadily lost money. His immense real estate fell in value and his millions were lost almost as quickly as they had been acquired. He sold his overland mail route to Wells, Fargo & Co. in 1868 for $1,850,000, and received a cash check for the property.

For the estate in Westchester county, with the expenses of the buildings and the adornments, he paid about $850,000. The chateau cost $174,000. Mr. Halladay now lives in Portland, Oregon, with a second wife. His first wife is buried, with several sons and a daughter, under the marble slabs of the tomb in the chapel in Harrison. Mrs. Halladay, the first wife, died in 1873, and was buried with Catholic rites. A large concourse followed her to the grave, and the funeral was an event of unusual magnificence.

The farm of Mr. Halladay was originally bought and used for a stock farm, but it never paid, and the owner has steadily lost money since its purchase. At one time there were over 150 horses—mostly breeding mares—on the place, but for the last few seasons not more than nineteen or twenty horses have been on the farm. Mr. Charles Ohlo leased the 950 acres last year and is trying to work up the place.

The breeding stable, which is as luxuriously furnished as a modern villa, is still kept up.

The Ophir farm is now for sale, and several offers have been made. The Catholics desire the chateau for a convent of the Sacred Heart, and they wish for 100 acres on the front park. They have offered $35,000 for the chateau and 100 acres, but as the most of the acres they seek cost Mr. Halladay $4,000 each Mr. Otis refuses to sell.

Mr. Halladay has one son in San Francisco, Ben, Jr., and a daughter who is wedded to a French baron, who lives in Paris. Another daughter, who was the wife of a French count, died suddenly on the cars in coming out from San Francisco. She was buried in the tomb in Harrison.

The history of the novelties of the Ophir farm would fill a volume. At one time a large number of buffaloes were kept on it, and in the spring the greater number of them escaped from their inclosure, and ranged through the neighboring woods. They were hunted and slaughtered by the farmers. In many cases they destroyed large amounts of property, and it is said that the Halladay estate paid from $8,000 to $10,000 for the damages.

Education in Ohio.

Of the States making an exhibit of their progress in education, and of the practical workings of their system of public instruction, at the Centennial Exhibition, none has her articles in a shape so easily to be understood and so readily to be ascertained as Ohio. By a peculiar method of shading, and by two or three zigzag lines across a plain chart, an amount of information is conveyed that would require the perusal of a small volume to ascertain. Here, for instance, is a map showing the per cent. of the enrollment of the youth in actual attendance at school, the highest being from sixty-seven to seventy-three, and the lowest from from forty-two to fifty-five. Of the eighty-eight counties in the State, only six attain the highest per cent. A large majority range from fifty-nine to sixty-three, while a very fair number show a per cent. running along a scale from sixty to sixty-seven.

Tracing with the eye a single line across another chart, we learn the total expenditures each year for the past thirty-eight years, both for tuition and for all educational purposes; and further, that up to 1862 the teachers and all others who were paid from the school funds of this State were paid either in gold or in paper that commanded its face in gold on presentation at the counter. It is interesting to trace the changing rate in teachers' wages for the past twenty-one years. From 1855 to 1876 the wages of both gentlemen and lady teachers has been on a gradual increase; but the wages of gentlemen teachers has increased more rapidly than the wages of the lady teachers. In 1854 the average monthly pay of men was $25, and of women $15; but in 1875 men commanded $55 and women $30 per month. But though the women teachers were paid less for their services, they have gradually taken the places of the men, so that to-day the scales are completely turned. Up to the breaking out of the war the gentlemen teachers employed in the public schools outnumbered the women by thousands; but the war drew heavily upon the teachers' ranks. Thousands of her best and worthiest teachers, not only in the common schools, but in her higher schools and colleges, resigned their posts and enrolled themselves among the citizen soldiery. Their places in the schoolroom and in the recitation classes were in a large measure filled by lady teachers; and so well have they done their work, which before it was believed could only be done by men, that it has been impossible to crowd them out of the situations they were called to fill by the exigencies of the war. So to-day the lady teachers of Ohio exceed the gentlemen by more than two thousand.

To note the increase or decrease in the number of the youth of this State of legal school age, and to show the greatest per cent. of daily attendance, or the highest per cent. of the enrollment of the youth who are in daily attendance upon the public schools, another chart is prepared which informs us that in 1872 there were in the State more children between the ages of six and twenty-one than at any other period between 1854 and 1876; and that the highest per cent. of attendance ever reached in the State was in 1827; the greatest per cent. of the enrollment in actual attendance was in 1850, when it reached over eighty per cent; it was the lowest in 1875, there being a steady and almost gradual declinefrom 1850 to the close of the last school year.

In the United States Senate.

Of those who have had great length of service in the Senate, Thomas H. Benton heads the list. He was a member of the Senate for thirty years, and no other United States Senator served there for four full terms. Charles Sumner had four continuous elections, but died within less than a year of the close of his fourth term—chosen in 1851, and dying March 11, 1874. James A. Pearce, of Maryland, had four successive elections, but died soon after the commencement of his fast term—chosen in 1843, and dying December 20, 1862. Daniel Webster had four continuous elections, 1827, 1833, 1839, and 1845, but there was a break in the last two terms, when he was in the Harrison and Fillmore cabinets—1841 and 1850. Henry Clay had five appointments to the Senate, the first two by gubernatorial selection, 1806 and 1810, and the rest from the Legislature—1831, 1837, 1849. He resigned near the close of his second full term, and after serving three years of his last, tendered his resignation, but died, June 29, 1852, before the date named for its taking effect. John C. Calhoun was fifty years of age before he was sent to the Senate, to which he had five elections. He had been in the lower House of Congress for six years, secretary of war for eight years, and Vice-President for nearly eight years. He was elected to the Senate in December, 1832, as the successor of Robert Y. Hayne, re-elected in 1835 and in 1841, resigned in 1842, and subsequently went into the Tyler cabinet as secretary of State. Senator Huger resigned in 1845 to make room for Calhoun, who re appeared and served out his original term; he was re-elected in 1847, and continued there until his death, March 31, 1850.

Centennial Notes.

A large mosaic from the ruins of Carthage has been uncovered in the Tunis department.

There is a fine exhibition of coal from Ohio in the annex to the Main building, including a block over twelve feet high.

Lost children found on the grounds are brought to the police headquarters in the Centennial committee building.

Specimens of wooden nutmegs and of woodeu hams made from the charter oak are exhibited in the Connecticut reception room.

Letters delivered at the Centennial post-office during May, 79,744; papers, 36,589. Letters collected, 77,777; papers, 21,387. Total cash admissions from May 10 to May 31, inclusive, 374,029.

The Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, one of the smallest countries of Europe, has an exhibit of only three cases, one containing shoes, the other two real kid gloves.

A model in metal of Independence Hall has been placed under a glass covering in Memorial hall. Scale, three-eighths of an inch to the foot; weight, 1,200 pounds. It is an exact reproduction both of the interior and exterior of the hall. Outside it is of German silver, oxidized with red gold. Inside are miniature copies of the 160 portraits in the hall, with models of the furniture, desks, etc.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

In consequence of a judgment of a Bremen court, Prince Bismarck, as chancellor, has issued a notification prohibiting for two years the circulation in Germany of the *Nordamerica*, the weekly edition of the *Philadelphia Volksblatt*.....The Mexican insurgents have been badly beaten in several engagements during the past month, and those who are well posted in the matter state that the rising will soon be over. A Protestant church in the city of Mexico was burned by fanatics.....A dispatch states that all the Fenian prisoners confined in Western Australia have escaped in an American whaler.....A reunion of the Army of the Potomac took place at Philadelphia, and after being called to order by Gen. Hancock was addressed by Gen. John A. Dix. A poem was read by Wm. Winter and brief speeches made by Gens. Sherman, Sheridan, Hooker and others.....During the month of May 13,310 immigrants arrived at the port of New York.....Sam Anderson, a colored man, under arrest for attempting to outrage a Miss Vaughan, of De Soto county, Miss., and who cut the throat of the lady's young brother, was taken from the officers and hanged by a mob.....As Marshal Harrington attempted to levy on the steamboat Kate Dickson at Maysville, on the Ohio river, he was fatally shot by the captain, Taylor, who was instantly killed by the marshal's aids.

The steamer Austin, from Havana for New Orleans, struck a snag below the latter city and sunk. She is a total loss with her cargo of sugar valued at $80,000. The vessel was worth $125,000, and was not insured.....George R. Frintz killed himself in Cincinnati the night before he was to be married. No cause was assigned for the act.....Oregon Democrats carried the State and have a working majority in the legislature.....Wisconsin Democrats appointed delegates to the national convention, but did not think it advisable to adopt a platform. The delegates are mostly for Tilden.....At Philadelphia George Parker rode twenty California mustangs ninety miles in three hours and fifty-seven and one-half minutes.

The historic old South church building at Boston was sold at auction for $1,300; the material to be removed within sixty days.....Two brothers named Clark were drowned while bathing at Sea Grove, N. J. They were painters from Providence, R. I., and were employed at the Sea Grove Hotel.....Charles Worms was found guilty in Philadelphia of forging the name of Secretary Chandler to a contract with the Interior department for Indian supplies.....George Sand, the famous French novelist, is dead.....A city hall in course of erection at Newcastle, Pa., was burned, together with an adjacent engine house. Loss, $40,000.....Several buildings were burned in Cayuga, Canada, inflicting a loss of $70,000.....Alfred D. Jessup, Jr., and one Davis fought a duel at River Bend, Col., and Jessup was killed at the second fire.....A rumor is abroad that the eldest son of the late sultan has also committed suicide.....Cochrane, McLean & Co., the well-known New York importing firm, have failed.

Ex-Deputy Samuel M. King was indicted in Nashville for obtaining money under false pretenses, and, drawing a revolver, blew out his brains in open court.....One of the largest drives of logs on the Connecticut river for ten years occupied two days in passing a New Hampshire town, in charge of seventy-five men.....The cotton reports indicate that while less was planted than last year, the plants look promising.....Goldsmith Maid trotted in Philadelphia in 2.22¼, 2.16½, and 2.25, in a second endeavor to beat her record of 2.14.....Two brothers, John and William Stewart, with a little son of the former, were drowned at Worcester, Mass., by the upsetting of a boat.....The collector of taxes of Havana, Cuba, has absconded to this country, with $400,000.

The foot and mouth disease has broken out with great virulence among the hogs at Outremont, Canada.....A torchlight procession was held in Dublin in celebration of the escape of the Fenian prisoners from West Australia. Mr. Disraeli was burned in effigy.....One hundred and fifty armed men went to the Santa Rosa (Cal.) jail and took out Thomas W. Henley, confined there for killing James Rowland, a prominent citizen, and hanged him.....Ex-Speaker Blaine walked to church and on his arrival was prostrated with sunstroke, superinduced by his intense mental excitement during the past few weeks. He was unconscious from eleven A. M. until four P. M., when his physicians pronounced him out of danger.....Peralto rode one hundred and fifty miles in seven hours on twenty-five mustangs at Philadelphia.....Nearly all the liberal papers of Spain have been suppressed.....The president of Panama has asked his congress to contract for the survey of a canal route across the isthmus of Darien, and it will probably be done.....A revolution has taken place in Bolivia and Dara has been proclaimed president.

Prince Milan of Servia has sent an autograph letter to Constantinople acknowledging his allegiance to Sultan Murad.....Patrick Quinlivan, a laborer at Binghampton, N. Y., attacked his wife while insane, and supposing he had killed her committed suicide. Mrs. Quinlivan may survive.....The committee which investigated the charges against Speaker Kerr reported to the House that they found there was no truth in the allegations. Several Republican members paid high tributes of praise to Mr. Kerr's character.....Extensive floods have occurred throughout Switzerland, damaging much property and causing the death of a number of persons.....An English paper states that the number of magnificent steamships lying idle at Liverpool has never been equaled in the history of commerce.....Kingston, Ontario, suffered severely from a disastrous fire in the business portion of the town.....The cereal crops of the provinces of Badajos and Ciudad Real, Spain, have been totally destroyed by locusts.....A Guatemalian gunboat foundered off Panama and sixteen soldiers lost their lives.....The gallery of a new Catholic church at Houtzdale, Pa., gave way during service, killing one man and injuring thirty more.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, called up the concurred resolution from the committee on finance, proposing a common unit of money and accounts for the United States and the kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. Passed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. After several amendments had been rejected, the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee of the whole concurred in. The bill was read a third time and passed—yeas, 33; nays, 7.

Mr. Morrill (Rep), of Maine, called up the Fortifications Appropriation bill reported by the committee on appropriations without amendments. He said the estimates of the service were $3,294,000, but the House had appropriated $315,000 only. The bill was read a third time and passed.

The Senate took up the bill making appropriations for the service of the Post-office department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, and for other purposes.

Mr. West (Rep.), of Louisiana, in charge of the bill, said when it came over from the House of Representatives it proposed to appropriate $33,589,109. As submitted to the Senate by the committee on appropriations it proposed to appropriate $36,946,350—an increase of $3,357,241 over the House bill.

The first amendment was to appropriate $150,000 for mail depredations and special agents, instead of $40,650 appropriated by the House bill. It was offered by Mr. Kernan (Dem.), of New York, and favored by Mr. Ingalls (Rep.), of Kentucky, and Mr. Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine. Agreed to.

The Senate bill to amend section 994 of the revised statutes, relating to magistrate bonds in the district of Columbia, was taken up and passed.

HOUSE.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the Chair, on the Indian Appropriation bill, the question being of order made by Mr. McCrary, of Iowa, against the section to transfer the Indian bureau to the War department. The Chairman overruled it.

Mr. Maginnis, of Montana Territory, offered an amendment providing that any person desiring to trade with the Indians shall receive a license on the certificate of a district judge or a judge of the supreme court of any Territory that he is of good character. Agreed to.

The committee reported the bill to the House, and it was passed.

The House proceeded to consider the bill reported from the committee on public lands, repealing the section of the revised statutes making restrictions in the disposal of public lands in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida. It repeals that section which confines the disposal of public lands in those States to the provisions of the homestead law. It provides, however, that the repeal of the said section shall not impair the right of any homstead settler, and that the said lands shall be offered at public sale as soon as practicable. The bill was passed—yeas, 106; nays, 97.

Mr. Cannon (Rep.), of Illinois, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported a bill providing a penalty for mailing obscene books, and prohibiting lottery circulars passing through the mails. Passed.

Amendments were agreed to as follows: Increasing the appropriation for wrapping twine from $45.00 to $50,000; for marking and rating stamps, from $6,000 to $10,000; for letter balances and scales, from $3,000 to $5,000; and for the preparation of post route maps, from $20,000 to $40,000; $40,000 for advertising instead of $25,000 as proposed by the House.

Mr. Sherman (Rep), of Ohio, moved to fix the appropriation for compensation of postmasters at $7,200,000, and to provide that a reduction of the rate of compensation shall begin on the first day of October next. Agreed to.

After several other amendments the bill was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Lord (Dem.), of New York, offered a joint resolution recommending an additional amendment to the constitution, providing that officers of the United States, such as assessors, postmasters, marshals and collectors (except collectors of customs duties), shall be elected for a term of four years. Referred.

OLD TIME RELICS.

The Old Log Cabin at the Exposition—Life as it was a Century Ago—Pretty Girls in Ancient Costumes—Relics of "Ye Olden Time."

A point of special interest to lovers of the ancient is the old log cabin on the Centennial grounds, and it is crowded with visitors, many of them hailing from New England, who feel an especial interest in this representation of ye olden time, from the fact of its having its origin with the ladies of that section, Miss Emma Southwick, the presiding genius of the establishment, hailing from Boston. In addition to Miss Southwick there is to be seen a bevy of handsome young ladies dressed in the costume of the time that tried men's souls, who politely give visitors such information regarding the relics on exhibition as lies within their power. This attracts many visitors, particularly those whose love for the ancient is mixed with a due regard for the beautiful. The costumes worn by the attendants possess all the peculiarities of our great-grandmothers, and, with the powdered hair and fresh young faces, add a charm to the surroundings.

The relics are numerous, and of an age that cause them to be looked upon with more than ordinary reverence. In the back or bedroom stands an old bedstead, surrounded with the quaintest of curtains, and covered with sheets which belonged to Mrs. J. P. Joyce, of Lynn, Mass., and which were the property of her ancestors more than two hundred years ago. Over these is thrown a quilt of the most peculiar pattern, covered with figures odd and rare, and which must have taken the maker months and months to bring to perfection. Then there is a chair which was brought from England in the second ship. The walls are adorned with pictures, four representing the seasons, which were printed in 1796, a graveyard scene, 150 years old, representing, but in a crude way, a child weeping at the grave of its mother. On a table is to be seen a lamp mat worked by a lady in 1776, who was then in her ninety-third year. Alongside of it is a chair made in Danvers, Mass., over 200 years ago, and which descended from the family of Governor Endicott. At the foot of the bed is a spinning wheel 150 years old. Against the other wall is a clock said to have been made 168 years ago; underneath is John Alden's desk, which was brought over in the May Flower, and as a fitting comparison stands a model of a merchantman made by Charles Le Due from the wood of the old elm on Boston common. At different places in this room are other articles, old, but nevertheless beautiful.

Going into the sitting-room the first thing that attracts the attention of the antiquarian is the old fireplace, with the traditionary log. On a center table rests a bound volume of the first religious newspaper ever printed in New England, entitled the *Herald Gospel of Liberty*, and published at Portsmouth by Elias Smith in 1808. A representative of the modern press looking upon this relic is struck with the peculiarity as well as oddity of its typographical appearance, and he naturally thinks of the advancement made in journalism and the "art preservative of all arts" since that day. Its articles are eagerly scanned and commented upon by visitors, while a young lady attendant stands by to see that its pages are not mutilated by the rude touch of men who fail to recognize its value.

When the log cabin was originally designed the fireplace, with its quaint surroundings, was intended more as a relic of a past age than to be brought into practical use, but the chilly atmosphere that prevailed during the days following the opening induced the ladies in charge to light the fire, the blaze of which threw its genial warmth around the room, making it comfortable and cozy. Hanging over the fire on the crane are two of the oddest looking kettles, said to have come from England in the Mayflower. On the mantel are the tinder box, the crane lamp and other ancient articles, above which hang the old flintlock musket and powder horn. At the side of the fireplace is a small but neat spinning wheel, which, according to Mrs. General Cunningham, was brought to this country in the May Flower. Years ago it was thrown aside as useless, but when the Centennial movement began to extend its influence over the country a Miss Towertook hold of it, burnished it up and put it in a condition to be worked on by her, much to the amusement of the visitors. Alongside the wheel is a chest of drawers, said to be two hundred years old, an assertion its appearance fully justifies the truth of. At the other end of the hearth hangs a saddle, made one hundred and seventy years ago, and a sample of the kind used entirely by the gentility of the day. Modern equestrians who view it are disposed to think the men who lived in the days when such a saddle was in use must have been a peculiar construction. On the other side are numerous articles of interest. Against the wall hangs a commission granted to Lieutenant Colonel Nathan Barrett from John Hancock, first governor of Massachusetts in 1781. There hangs also a sword worn by Colonel Barrett in the memorable Concord fight of April 19, when he was only a captain. A pewter platter, said to have been made a century ago, hangs beside a canteen of the Revolution and a wooden plate, filled with marks of time, but which originally formed a portion of a fashionable young lady's outfit. On an old fashioned sideboard is arrayed the chinaware in vogue during the Revolution, with its peculiar figured plates and many colored cups and saucers. Here is a silver teapot used by the Marquis de Lafayette during his residence in Boston, alongside of which quietly sets a salt cellar brought to this country in the May Flower. To mention separately every article contained in the room would occupy columns of space; but it is impossible to leave the relics of the days when our country was in embryo, without paying a compliment to the kitchen. Here are to be found articles used years and years ago, which are again brought into requisition, and from which visitors who desire it may partake of a slight repast.